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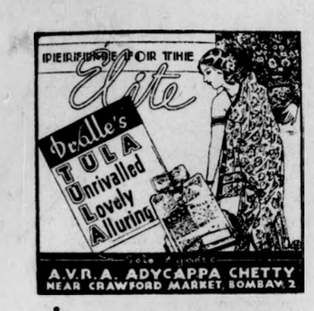


The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

LAXOL
A pleasant and palatable laxative of use in various forms of constipation
LAX-O-LAX
"Just the laxative the modern people need."
ROY & COMPANY.
176 Princess Street BOMBAY No. 2

VOL. XXV NO. 290 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1937. PRICE: ONE ANNA

One Against All For India's 'Izzat'

Gama's Challenge To European Wrestlers

PREPARED TO FIGHT THEM 'EN MASSE'

Non-Stop Bouts To The Finish: Rs. 5,000 Win Or Draw

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Gama, India's champion, has come out in the open. He is prepared to enter the ring, meet the European wrestlers 'en masse', with Rs. 5,000 as stake money, either win or draw.

The fight is not to be staged in rounds, but will be not-stop and a bout to the finish. While Gama will be the constant factor in the ring, his adversaries will be changing. The fight will stop only when Gama finishes all his adversaries, or, in the alternative, any of the European wrestlers defeats or draws with him.

This challenge of Gama is not only fair, but errs on the side of fairness to the adversaries. Thosee who have seen wrestling matches in the city can realise what it is to fight non-stop with a legion of adversaries.

But Gama is out to vindicate the unchallenged prestige of India in the field of wrestling and rightly refuses to meet any European wrestler individually, till he establishes his victory over Gama's disciples.

Gama's challenge helps to clear the position considerably. Since the advent of the "International" wrestlers in Bombay, there has been loose talk in certain interested quarters that Gama usually tries to avoid a fight. Some European wrestlers even went to the extent of complaining that they found it difficult to get at him, because of the alleged impossible' conditions imposed upon them. All this propaganda and silly gossips in interested circles will have a short shrift, in view of the open, unequivocal and sportsmanlike challenge of India's champion to the "International" wrestlers.

Gama is ready. Let us see who enters the ring against him.

ONE AGAINST ALL

Gama with his party of Indian wrestlers came over to Bombay on Sunday last at the invitation of the Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. On the very day he arrived, he heard about the "International Wrestling Championship bouts" going on at the Marine Drive and issued a challenge that he would meet any "International" wrestler, if the latter met any one of his three disciples, (Imam Baksh Chota Gama; or Hamida) and defeated them. No reply has been received by the Champion till now.

When I went to meet him today, he with his disciples welcomed me and said that he had not received any reply to his challenge. He said that it was a question of India's honour and prestige, and hence he had decided to issue another challenge, a fresh one this time. He told me to publish the following:—

"I read that some great European wrestlers have come to Bombay. I also read that they made a mention of me and remarked that I had become old. I am glad to know that some of them entertain the hope of meeting me in the ring. I would like to inform by European friends that I have come to Bombay with a few selected Indian wrestlers, namely, Imam Baksh, Champion of the Punjab Hamida, the Star of India, and Chota Gama. These Indian wrestlers are as anxious to fight the European wrestlers as the latter are to fight me.

"Ii view of my last challenge and in view of the desire of my companions, I make the following challenge. I am prepared to deposit Rs. 5,000 in any Bank that might be named by the European wrestlers I am prepared to wrestle on condition that it is to be a non-stop fight, that is, I meet the European wrestlers one after another, without getting out of the Ring. If any one of them either defeats or draws with me he shall have the stake money of Rs. 5,000.

"But in case the European wrestlers want to fight individually, then let them do so with my disciples first, because I fight only with wrestlers of established reputation.

"In case the European wrestlers accept my challenge they should inform me, so that I can take the necessary permission from His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala."

"I have thrown this challenge and if the European wrestlers put forward any conditions or throw similar challenges, my disciples are ready to accept the same.

Gama turned to me and remarked "Now it is to be seen whether the challenge will be accepted or not. I am only waiting to see who dares to accept it."

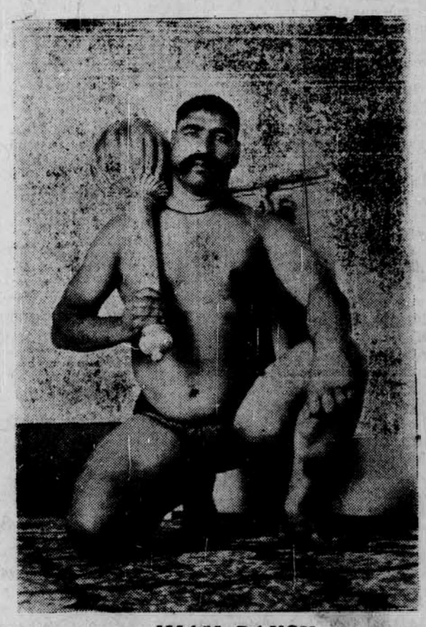
GAMA'S RECORD

After a few minutes' talk that I had with Gama and his disciples, who number more than a dozen and are at present in the city in connection with the Wrestling matches at the Congress Muslim Mass Contact Exhibition Wrestling tournaments, I am able to give an interesting story of Gama's previous fights.

It was in 1910 that Gama with some of his disciples went to London. He challenged all the reputed European wrestlers to fight with him. His challenge was that if any of those wrestlers stayed on for five minutes in the Ring, he would give them five pounds. Every day the challenge was thrown out by Gama's Manager, Mr. Benjamin. Every-

(Continued on Page 7 Col 6)

GAMA



IMAM BAKSH

"CHOTA" GAMA

HAMIDA

U.S. Cotton Touches Yet New Record

But Markets Steady: Bureau Report Has No Effect On Local Exchange

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The final American Cotton Bureau Report of this season issued to-day estimated a crop of 1,87,46,000 bales. This has created new records in a season in which records have already been uncomfortably numerous. But such records have been hailed with no jubiliation or even with satisfaction in cotton trade circles. The prodigality of nature in the United States has been a cause of anxiety to a great many interests in trade circles and even Government authorities.

The official estimate exceeds all private forecasts. The last report on the American cotton crop issued to-day by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates a production of 1,87,46,000 bales, an increase of over 5 lakh bales over the last month—a record estimate. This compares with 1,82,43,000 bales estimated a month ago and actual crops of 12,399,000 bales and 10,638,000 bales in the previous seasons.

The area left for harvest on December 1st was estimated at 33,930,000 acres or a decrease of 1.3 p. c.

The average yield per acre is computed at 264.6 lbs. as against 258.8 lbs. a month ago and a final estimate of 197.9 lbs. for the crop grown in 1936.

The Census Bureau reports that by the end of November a total of 161,78,000 bales of this year's crop had been ginned as compared to 149,49,000 bales upto November 14.

REACTION ON MARKETS

Cotton markets were not influenced much one way or the other. Prices improved slightly in spite of a bearish report, but moments were very narrow.

The New York Market after the adjournment of the session opened steady with March position being quoted at a rise of 4 points at 7.91. The market remained quiet thereafter.

January position on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange closed unchanged at 4.51 after rise of 3 points.

On the local cotton market Broach April-May contract was quoted at Rs. 161 before the publication of the report. But the market after easing to Rs. 160-12-3 improved to Rs. 162-12-0 on steady. New York advices and purchases by operators. The final closing of Broach April-May contract at 11 p. m. was Rs. 162-8-0.

WILL JUHU RESTORE MAHATMA'S HEALTH?

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

"How can you expect any marked improvement in a day or two in the health of Gandhiji who is suffering so long?" said a doctor attending on Gandhiji, in reply to a question as to whether there was any marked improvement in Gandhiji's health.

The question of removing him to any other health resort has not yet been decided. It is believed that his health will improve in Juhu and there might not be any necessity of removing him to any other place.

Gandhiji passed another restful day.—United Press.

Iraq Pipeline Punctured

Escaping Petrol Gets Ignited In Jordan Valley

HAIFA, Dec. 8.

An Iraq pipeline has again been punctured in the Jordan valley and the escaping petrol has been ignited, despite the appeal of the Palestine Arab Defence Committee of Baghdad, which urged that the pipeline not be tampered with as such an action would damage Iraq's economic interests.—Reuter.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 6.

It is understood that Acharya Narendra Deo, M. L. A., Congress Socialist, is not accepting Vice-Chancellorship of the Lucknow University, for which his name was unanimously recommended by the Executive Council.—A. P.

Labour Party Leader To Face Censure

TORY M. P.'s CHARGE OF BREACH OF FAITH

Major Attlee's Visit To Spain And Its Sequel

LONDON, December 8.

Major Attlee who, with Miss Ellen Wilkinson and Mr. Noel-Baker, is leaving Barcelona to-day 'en route' to England will face a censure motion in the House of Commons tabled by a Conservative member alleging that Major Attlee is guilty of breach of faith by announcing that he would convene a meeting in London to inform the people about the facts of the situation in "unbeaten, and invincible Republican Spain." Reuter.

HE DID NOTHING TO MERIT CHARGE

BARCELONA, Dec 8.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson interviewed by "Reuter," repudiated the suggestion that Major Attlee had said or done anything which might be interpreted as a breach of faith. She said the meeting mentioned was arranged six weeks ago.—Reuter.

REBEL 'PLANES CHASED AWAY

BARCELONA, Dec. 8.

The report that 200 people were killed in the air raid yesterday is unconfirmed. It is officially stated that 50 people were killed and a 100 injured. There was a second air raid this afternoon. Three insurgent bombers flying high were driven off by anti-aircraft fire and chased by Government 'planes.—Reuter.

AZAD MAIDAN EXHIBITION

Women's Day On Friday

The Hon. Secretary, Khadi and Swadeshi Bazar, organised by the Muslim Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C., at Azad Maidan writes that the Exhibition will remain open on Friday 10th instant to women only from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. and, thereafter, to the general public.

SIR C. V. RAMAN TO RESIGN?

To Carry On Scientific Resarch

BANGALORE, Dec. 8.

It is likely that Sir C. V. Raman may resign the professorship of Physics in the Indian Institute of Science shortly aind proceed to Europe to carry on his scientific work and research.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

U. P. LEGISLATURE CONGRESS PARTY.

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8

The Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature is holding prolonged deliberations. It is understood that they have decided that the members of the legislature be paid Rs. 75 per month and daily allowance of Rs. 3 during the session, and double inter class railway fare. The matter will be placed before the Party meeting to-morrow, before it is discussed in the forthcoming Assembly session.—A. P.

Storm Brewing In U. P.?

Harry Haig Sees Viceroy: But Linlithgow Calls For Patience

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

Private advices from Lucknow show that reports in the press about the so-called ministerial crisis in the United Provinces are grossly exaggerated. The trouble is not regarded as serious. It is true that the labour situation in Cawnpore has been a source of great anxiety and Premier Pant has been obliged to requisition the aid of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. It is hoped that Sardar Patel's visit will ease the situation. It is also true that Governor Haig was recently in Delhi, evidently with the view to Consult the Governor-General on Developments in the province.

The Talukdars of the United Provinces have made no secret of their apprehensions and have recently been busy paying hurried frantic visits to Delhi. It is quite possible that there may have been differences of opinion between Governor Haig and the Pant Cabinet over the policy in regard to the strike situation and the activities of certain workers in the province; but I am told that there is no likelihood of any crisis.

It is freely stated here that the Viceroy has been strongly counselling patience and restraint and is not likely to advocate the exercise of Special Powers which may lead to an open rupture. Political circles in Delhi are confident that wiser counsels will prevail and no crisis will be allowed to develop.

There is a great deal of appreciation even in official circles of the difficulties facing Premier Pant.

SARDAR PATEL AND CAWNPORE LABOUR TROUBLE

LUCKNOW, December 8.

It is understood that Cawnpore Labour trouble loomed large at a prolonged discussion held between Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, the Hon. Dr. Katju and the Hon. Mr. Kidwai this afternoon before a meeting of the Executive of the Congress Party in the U. P. Legislature to be held this evening when the Cawnpore situation will be discussed.

Mr. Rajaram Shastry, Secretary of the Mazdoor Sabha, Cawnpore, and Mr. Owen, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, saw the Premier this afternoon in connection with the Cawnpore situation.—United Press.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

S. K. Received your letter. A all anxious. Let know your address. Ma, Baba, both shocked. Come once.—S.K. (9483)

20. MATRIMONIAL

A highly cultured Muslim youth of exalted rank and of noble tradition, aged 25, wants young, accomplished and fair-looking, refined bride, between the age of 18-20 to finance him for Higher Aeronautical Training. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply to Box No. 9485, "Bombay Chronicle".

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted First Class Boiler Attendants for suburban Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 9481 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Representatives on pay; allowance. Big Hosiery Mills. Credit allowed. Returnable samples against deposit of 5|- D. P. Arora Cawnpore. (9482)

Wanted—Assistants and Supervisors for the Weaving Department with previous experience or technical qualification. Apply with full particulars of experience stating terms to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (7415)

Wanted a fully qualified Nurse and Midwife registered, the Bombay Nurses and Midwives and Health Visitors Council, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50—2—60. Quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials and certificates to the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Dispensary Committee, Ahmedabad. Ahmedabad, 6th December, 1937. (7439)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

A young camera-man, with 12 years' experience wishes to take charge of Cine Laboratory, standard (35 m|m) or sub-standard (16 m|m). Please write to: A. V. Rao, C|o General Stores. Chemists and Druggists, Matunga, G. I. P.

An experienced undergraduate, respectable Parsee will give private tuitions to children up to III Standard English. Please write to K. D. Mehta, 221, Bohra Bazaar, Fort.

62. TO BE LET

To Be Let. Decent and big airy rooms in Rose Villa, Mogul Lane for high caste Hindus only. Apply D. G. Gore, Mangaldas Road, Bombay, No. 2. 'Phone 20909.—In Gorewadi, Mogul Lane, Matunga, B.B. and C.I. Rly., 300 sq. yards, pucca built area, useful for small work shop or godown to be let. Monthly rent Rs. 60 only. Apply owner on spot. (9454)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Karani's Splendid Selection of X'mas Cards, X'mas Parcel Dressings, Annuals, Presentation and Story Books for all ages, Postage Stamp, Albums, Diaries for 1938 in various sizes and styles of Bindings, Calendars for 1938 for Desk, Office, Presentation, Artistic Calendars, Visit Karani's Show Room, Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort. (9491)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Wanted Broker to arrange Loan, promptly Rs. One Thousand. Apply Box 9492, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

I. C. No. 45 of 1937

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, as amended by Act 22 of 1936.

and

In the matter of the VENUS TEXTILE WORKS, LD., a Private, Limited Company (in liquidation) having its registered office at Framji Petit Mill Compound, Reay Road, Mazagaon.

Messrs L. M. SHAH and CO. ..... Petitioners

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the above Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 17th September, 1937, presented to the said High Court by Messrs Popatlal G. Shah and Co., creditors of the abovenamed Company, that by an Order made on the 16th November, 1937, the abovenamed Petitioners were allowed to take advantage of the said Petition and were made Petitioners and the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Sitting Judge in Chambers at 11 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 14th day of January, 1938 and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of the hearing at the limit and date aforesaid by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the usual charges for the same.

Dated this 8th day of December, 1937.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioners.

(7435)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY of Bombay will be held at "LAXMIBAG," New Bhatwady, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 19th December, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) for passing the audited statement of accounts for the year 1936 and the reports relating to the management of the Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay, electing a new Board of Trustees and Auditors for the current year.

All the members of the Community are requested to attend.

B. S. SABNIS.
Honorary Secretary & Treasurer to the Board of Trustees of Temples, Charitable Institutions and Funds of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community of Bombay.
22, Bhai Jiwanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

7433.

LEASE OF VALUABLE LAND AND PREMISES AT GIRGAUM. ROAD (THAKORDWAR) BOMBAY

OFFERS OR TENDERS are hereby invited by the undersigned up to the 21st December, 1937, from intending lessees for taking on Lease for any period up to twenty years a large piece of land at Girgaum Road, Thakordwar without the Fort, admeasuring about four thousand square yards TOGETHER WITH the buildings thereon. For particulars of the property, and conditions of the lease apply to the undersigned at Beheramji Mansion, Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta Road, Fort. The undersigned will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

KAVASJI JALBHOY SETT.
(7440)

NOTIFICATION

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITEE.

The public of F and G Wards is hereby informed that in accordance with amended Rule No. 5, Notification No. 236, Education Department, Bombay Castle, dated 29th January, 1931, Registers of Non-Attending children of school-going-age (boys and girls of all classes and creeds except the boys and girls of Europeans and Anglo-Indians) for the year 1938 are now ready and can be seen from 1st December, 1937 on the Notice Board of the Schools Committee's Office and in the Office of the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Gilder Tank Municipal Buildings, Grant Road, Bombay No. 7, during Office hours on any working day. They can also be seen at (1) all the Municipal Primary Schools and (2) all non-Municipal Aided Primary Schools in the area.

Compulsion in the case of these children shall come into force from 1st December, 1937. The parent (includes guardian and any person, who has the actual custody of a child) of every child of school-going-age i.e. of not less than 6 and not more than 11 years of age (in case of Moslem Girls 6 to 10 years) referred to in the above-mentioned Registers to which the Notification applies, ordinarily residing within the limits of F and G Wards, shall cause such child to attend any of the Municipal or Recognised Primary Schools from and after 1st December 1937 and any such parent or guardian, who fails to do so, shall be liable to a penalty prescribed in Bombay Act XV of 1920 except under a reasonable excuse (as mentioned in Section 8 of the Act).

The said section runs thus:—

MEANING OF REASONABLE EXCUSE.

8. A parent shall be deemed to have a reasonable excuse for failure to cause a child to attend a Recognised Primary School in any of the following cases:—

(a) Where the child is prevented from attending school by sickness, infirmity or other unavoidable cause;
(b) Where the child is receiving, otherwise than in a Recognised Primary School, instruction which in the opinion of the Schools Committee is efficient, or has already completed his Primary Education;
(c) Where there is no Recognised Primary Schools within one mile, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of the child.

The parent or guardian is hereby requested to inspect the Registers and report in time inaccuracies if any in the Registers in regard to his ward, to the Special Attendance Officer, F and G Wards, Gilder Tank Municipal Buildings, Grant Road, Bombay No. 7.

M. M. KILLEDAR,
Chairman,
Schools Committee, Bombay.
The Schools Committee's Office, Gilder Tank Municipal Bldgs., Grant Road, Bombay No. 7.
Dated, 30th November, 1937.

1432

Public Notices

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a meeting of the Fellows of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay will be held at the College at 5-45 p.m. on Friday the 14th January, 1938, for the election of three members of the College Council in accordance with By-law No. 1 of Section IV of the College By-laws.

D. K. BHARUCHA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 9th December, 1937.
(7436)

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Rs. 400 per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 20 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 8 per share on 84,000 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 31st May, 1937, has been declared, and made payable on and after 29th December, 1937, to shareholders whose names stood on the Register at the close of business on 30th November, 1937.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders at their registered addresses in due course.

For THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
(7441)

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MODERN FURNITURE BUYERS.

Auction sale of solid teakwood, high-class house-hold and modern furniture by well-known makers, H. M. V. Gramophone, Frigidaire, Perambulator, Godrej safe and Steel almirah, Glassware, Crockery, Platedware, etc. On SUNDAY the 12th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at 6.12, Bruce Street, Fort. Property of K. C. Sykes, Esq. On view. D. MISTRY and CO., Auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

Wrestling

CHALLENGE MATCH
BETWEEN
WONG BOCK CHEUNG
Vs.
HARBANS SINGH
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
THE MARINE DRIVE STADIUM
ON FRIDAY, THE 10th At 9-30, P. M.

Plans Open at the STADIUM.
SEATS:—Rs. 5-12; 3-6; 2-4 & 1-2.

Definition of a Minority
The people who have NOT seen
PRABHAT'S
"TUKARAM"
COMPLETING an YEAR AT
CENTRAL
TALKIES :::::: GIRGAUM.

Running before Crowded Houses
New Theatres Ltd.'s GREATEST of all Indian Movies.
Vidyapati
Starring:
PAHARI SANYAL, KANANBALA, CHHAYADEVI, LEELA DESAI, PRITHVIRAJ, K. C. DEY, etc.
THE ROXY
TALKIES :: NEW QUEEN'S RD.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P. M.

Increase In Wages Not Possible

PROFITS NEEDED TO REPLACE MACHINERY

Millowners' Reply To Textile Inquiry Committee's Questionnaire

The following are the answers submitted by the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, to the questions issued by the Labour Textile Inquiry Committee:

Question (1). What is the profit of your concern exclusive of depreciation for the first 6 months of the current year? Please also state, what commission has been calculated in arriving at this figure? Please bring up these figures, if possible, up to the end of September, 1937

Answer: This question is essentially one for individual mills, but during the oral examination, the Association will refer to the position of the Industry as a whole.

Q. (2): What would be the depreciation on the income-tax basis for the same period?

A: The Association has no comments to make on the answers submitted by individual mills.

Q. (3). Please supply annual statements of profits and depreciation and agents' commissions from 1933 to 1936.

A: Unless otherwise stated in the answers submitted by individual mills, the profit figure represents the profit after the deduction of Managing Agents' commission, but is exclusive of any allowance for depreciation.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Q (4): Please state the average daily number of persons employed, the total wages bills and the total production of cloth and yarn during six monthly periods from January, 1933, to June, 1937. If possible, please bring up the figures to end of September, 1937

A: The Committee of Inquiry will note that in the Association's instructions to members, they were asked to submit combined figures for day and night shift. The attention of the Committee is also drawn to the fact that in 1934 production was adversely affected owing to a strike which extended over a period commencing from about the third week in April to the end of June.

Q (5): Has your financial position improved during this year? If so, what are the factors which have brought about the improvement?

A: The financial position of the Industry as a whole has remained unchanged during the present year. If, however, at the end of the year, profits are to be found sufficiently high, a proportion of the profits may be found to be more useful to the redemption of debenture loans and loans from Banks, Managing Agents and other sources. It is not, however, anticipated that any adjustment of the financial position will be possible except in isolated instances.

An examination of the trading results for 1937, will show that, in a number of instances, the profits made have been insufficient to cover even statutory depreciation. In addition, there are very heavy arrears of depreciation to be wiped off from future profits before any substantial strengthening of the Industry's financial position can be achieved.

IS INDUSTRY BENEFITED?

Q. (6): Do you think that the cotton textile industry has been benefited or is likely to benefit as a result of the present position of the cotton and cloth markets? If so, to what extent?

A: The Cotton Textile Industry has, during the last few months, been benefited as a result of the increased production it has been able to sell owing to the temporary difficulties with which Japan is beset. Against this must be set off the handicap of higher prices which Indian mills are now paying for all classes of imported stores, increased cost of coal and oil fuel and machinery.

JAPANESE SETBACK ONLY TEMPORARY

Japan's difficulties are of a purely temporary character, and her need for foreign exchange to provide her with purchasing power abroad is bound to result in her selling her cotton piecegoods stocks at cut prices. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the import duty on cotton is to be refunded on all cotton manufactures exported from Japan in order to enable her manufacturers to maintain their markets abroad. That the period of low imports of piecegoods from Japan to India is rapidly coming to an end is evidenced by the fact that in October the imports into Bombay were three times as great as in September and greater than in the previous three months put together.

In addition, the recently fallen Japanese prices will certainly reduce the prices which Indian mills will be able to obtain for their production both in the Indian and overseas markets. The progress of Bombay due to Japanese temporary setback which was evident until September was not maintained in October, and it is not unlikely that further ground will be lost from now on. In certain instances, where mills have followed a hand to mouth policy in their purchases of cotton, a gradual fall in the price of that commodity during the last few months has improved mill margins, but in the case of mills which purchased the bulk of their requirements at the commencement of the year, the recent fall in cotton has been of little or no benefit.

Taken over a long period, a low level of cotton prices handicaps rather than assist the Indian Cotton Mill Industry since low prices of raw materials reduce the purchasing power of a large section of the population and, at the same time, increases the competitive capacity of foreign suppliers in all classes of goods on which import duty is of an 'ad valorem' character.

DETAILS OF CUTS EFFECTED

Q. (7). Please state in detail what cuts in wage rates, bonuses, allowances, etc., were effected in your mill or in your centre since 1st of January, 1933, and the reasons therefor.

A: Individual mills have in all cases specified the cuts in wage rates effected in their mills, but in a number of instances mills do not appear to have made any reference to the increases which have been effected in implementing the Association's wage policy.

Q (8) In what direction and to what extent have the conditions which may be held to have justified these wage cuts changed to-day?

A: The reductions in wages which were effected by the Bombay Mill Industry in 1933 and 1934 were, in the view of the Association, amply justified (a) by its desperate financial position, due to severe foreign competition and the trade depression accentuated by a series of disastrous strikes, and (b) by the heavy fall in the cost of living index which had taken place since the last increases in rates had been given.

REAL WAGES HIGH

The Departmental Enquiry made by the Labour Office into wages and unemployment in the Bombay Cotton Textile Inquiry in 1934 definitely showed that real wages of Bombay mill workers after the cuts were higher than at the time of the previous wage census in 1926. If the nominal wages of to-day are compared with the wages in October 1934, the date of the last wage census, it will be found that to-day's average earnings in the Industry are as high or even higher despite the fact that in the interim the hours of work have been reduced from 10 to 9 per day. There has been a slight increase in the cost of living index number between 1933 and 1937, but even taking this into consideration, real wages to-day are higher than they were in 1926.

PROFITS NEEDED FOR IMPROVEMENTS

The temporary improvement in the industry during the last few months which is not likely to last does not justify a change in the general level of wages, and in any event, so far as the Industry as a whole is concerned, such profits must be utilised to wipe off some small part of the capital losses and depreciation arrears and for the provision of new machinery. Unless such a policy is pursued, Bombay will soon lose her position as an important centre of the Cotton Textile Industry and become unable to find employment for anything like the 150,000 to 160,000 persons who obtain a livelihood from the mills to-day, and a setback in competitive capacity might reproduce the unemployment conditions which prevailed a few years ago.

ANY IMMEDITIATE INCREASE?

Q. (9): Are you of the opinion that in view of the present condition of the industry an immediate increase can be given in any occupation, centre or unit of the industry? If so, what should be the extent of the increase? Please state the factors which you would take into consideration in calculating the increase.

A: An immediate general increase in wages would only be justified if the profits of the Industry were more substantial and were maintained over a sufficiently long period, and judged by the conditions of the Industry in 1937 as a whole and its future prospects, an increase in wages would react most unfavourably on the Industry.

Speaking for the Bombay mills, the Association submits that under present conditions an increase in wages can only come about through greater efficiency. On the general issue of wage increases in future in the event of the position of the Industry improving, it is pertinent to point out in this place that decisions cannot be arrived at until more is known as to the total cost of the burdens which may be imposed on the Industry by the social legislation which Government are understood to have under contemplation.

FLOOD RELIEF IN ORISSA

Govt. Communique On Distribution Of Taccavi Loans

CUTTACK, Dec. 7.

The Government of Orissa have issued a communique detailing the measures taken by them to relieve the distressed in the floods that took place in August last.

The number of houses that collapsed or were washed away were 1,021 in Sambalpur district, 920 in Cuttack District and 816 in Puri while a greater number have been damaged. To help to rebuild the houses, the Government have sanctioned altogether Rs. 20,258 to be given as relief.

Crops on about 40,000 Acres of land in Puri and 28,000 acres in Cuttack were damaged. Help in the form of free supply of seeds has been given to cultivators holding five acres or less and seeds have also been made available for the better class of cultivators at favourable rates and for this purpose a grant of Rs. 22,000 has been made. A further sum of Rs 10,000 for the distribution "Mung" and other seeds has also been sanctioned.

TACCAVI LOANS.

A little over one lakh was sanctioned for distribution as 'Taccavi' loans in the three districts. The estimation of remissions of rent necessary as well as suspension of revenue has been taken up. The areas permanently damaged by deposits of sand are being surveyed by amins specially appointed for the purpose, and the final estimate of damage to crops is nearly over. On receipt of these figures, the question of remission or suspension of revenue or rent as the case may be will be taken up so as to enable Government to issue orders in time for the collections of the current financial year.

An application was made to the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund and a free grant of Rs. 35,000 had been received from that body to supplement the provincial Government's funds, and for meeting the expenditure on flood relief.

The Orissa Flood Relief Fund has accumulated a sum of Rs. 27,000 and the committee have made grants from that fund in addition to Government grants.

The communique concludes:—"The question of improving the present system of timely notice of floods, its communication to the district officers and the interior of the country, The control and disposal of emergency relief such as boats food-stuffs, and preventive medicine, is being taken up. It is expected that this examination will materially help in arriving at a system which will be a considerable improvement on the present."—A. P.

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Taijin	3rd	7th Feb.

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BUDH GAYA TEMPLE CONTROL

Ceylonese State Council Deputation To Meet Rajen Babu

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

A deputation consisting of three members of the Ceylon State Council including Mr. M. R. Neilhewavitarne, nephew of the late Rev. Anagarika Dharmapala and also Dr. Kalidas Nag, Professor of Ancient Indian Culture, Calcutta University, will wait on Babu Rajendra Prasad at Patna on December 18 to represent on behalf of Ceylonese Buddhists a case for the control and management of the Buddhist temple at Budh Gaya. Dr. Nag will lead the deputation.

It is understood that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has given them a letter of introduction to Babu Rajendra Prasad.

The deputationists will, it is gathered, take their stand on the views alleged to have been expressed by Babu Rajendra Prasad as a member of the Committee appointed by the Congress some time back to report on this issue in favour of control of this temple being under the joint management of Hindus and Buddhists.

It is understood that the deputationists, after seeing Babu Rajendra Prasad, will see Mahatma Gandhi also, who is believed to be sympathetic to their cause. —United Press.

CITY POLICE FORE PARADE

Governor's Tribute

The contingents of the Bombay City Police Force (armed and unarmed) paraded before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay when the annual parade of the Force held at Naigaum on Wednesday morning. The strength of the Force was 700 and 50 officers. Medals and honours were awarded to officers and men for meritorious service and gallantry, after which the Governor congratulated the men on their smart turnout. There were many notables present, including Lady Lumley, the Judges of the local High Court, Senior Officers of the Civil Service and businessmen.

The Governor walked to the Parade Ground when he was greeted with the Royal Salute and the flag was broken at the masthead.

Badges and medals were then awarded.

The British Empire Medal was given to Mr. C. G. Rao of the Staff of the Police Commissioner. His Excellency then addressed the Commissioner, the Officers and men of the Force.

"CHEMBAI VAITHI'S" CONCERT

South Indian public had an enjoyable evening on Sunday when they had the pleasure of hearing Chembai Vaidynatha Bagavathar (vocal) and his party at the Byramjee Jeejibhoy Hall, Matunga, under the auspices of the South Indian Sangeetha Sabha.

The Kirtans such as Ramaneeyada, Sri Subramanyaya Namsthe, Sheera-Gagara and the finishing 'Tukdas' were much appreciated

Four persons were seriously injured as a result of free fight between two parties in village Jiabagga in Kabna Kachha Police Station.

Lady Lumley (centre), the new president of the ladies branch of the National Indian Association, arriving at the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana where nearly 300 members gathered to welcome their new president.

"Sounding Balloon" Soars Into Upper Regions And Records Changes In Weather

BANGALORE: December 7.

With a view to obtaining reliable data relating to atmospheric conditions of the upper strata of the air, thereby facilitating a correct understanding of conditions pertaining to monsoons and also furnishing more accurate weather forecasts, the Bangalore Observatory is now using for the first time what are known as "sounding balloons" in co-ordination with the work done by the Central Observatory at Poona.

The 'sounding balloon' is made of rubber composition material known as sterex. When it is filled to capacity with hydrogen it assumes an almost spherical shape about five feet in diameter Attached to the balloon by means of a thread is the instrument known as "meteorograph" which automatically takes readings of the pressure, temperature and humidity of air. This instrument is protected with a bamboo frame very light in weight.

The "meteorograph" is an autographic instrument in which different readings are marked on a small piece of graphite-coated glass—the size of about a postage stamp—by means of suitably mounted needles. When the balloon —with the meteorograph attached to it—is released it ascends in the air and is carried to the upper regions. The changing conditions of the atmosphere are recorded on the graphite-coated class. When the balloon reaches the rarefied atmosphere miles above the ground level it expands gradually and finally bursts and falls.

A label printed in English and different vernaculars and attached to the bamboo frame which protects the meteorograph instructs the finder to deliver the instrument to the nearest Tahsildar or Amildar or similar Government servant. Each finder of the meteorograph who thus hands the instrument to the nearest Government official receives a reward of Rs. 2 in addition to the expenses entailed in taking the instrument to such officer

Experiments For 12 Years

Since 1915 the Bangalore Observatory had frequently used "pilot balloons" for observational purposes but the scope of those balloons was limited in that they served to give an indication merely of the direction and velocity of winds in the upper regions of the atmosphere without providing readings of the pressure, temperature and humidity of air.

The "pilot balloons" were made of Gutta Percha, filled with hydrogen, fitted with a 'tail' (a small flag attached to the balloon with a thread) and released. Their course in the air was observed through a theodolite and readings were taken from such observation. These readings provided a knowledge of the direction and velocity of the winds in the upper regions and no more.

Went In Wrong Direction

But it was found that 'sounding balloons' could not usefully be released by the Madras observatory since the balloons released from Madras were almost invariably carried over the Bay of Bengal and when the balloons burst and fell the meteorograph attached to them also fell into the sea and were lost.

Bangalore being located in interior is thought to be a more suitable place from which to release the 'sounding baloons' and the Poona Observatory having requested the Bangalore Observatory to co-operate in the work, the first set of four 'sounding balloons' were released from the Observatory on November 29, 30 and December 1 and 2 and the results are keenly awaited.—A. P

International Ophthalmological Congress

T. C. BASU CHAUDHURY INVITED

(From A Correspondent)

Dr. T. C. Basu Chaudhury, a Licentiate Medical Practitioner, Eye Surgeon from Agra, has been invited by Dr. P. Bailliart, Chairman of the International Association for prevention of Blindness, to attend the General Assembly of the Association to be held in Cairo this month in connection with the XVth International Ophthalmological Congress.

Dr T. C. Basu Chaudhury, has done some original research work in "Trachoma" and had submitted the same for their consideration together with a report regarding "Blindness in India" a general survey of the same.

TWO NEW PAINTINGS DISCOVERED AT BADAMI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 7.

The discovery is reported of two new early paintings in the Bombay Presidency at a cave at Badami in Bijapur District and at Bedsa near Poona.

Of the paintings hitherto discovered, those which date back to the earliest period have been found at Ramgarh in Sirguja State in Central India.

The best known examples of Indian paintings are from Ajanta, which date from the seventh century, but both the newly discovered paintings are at least a century earlier than Ajanta.

The Archaeological Department is now engaged in considering the problem of the preservation of these paintings.—United Press.

New Hindi Class Opened In City

The Honorary Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

A new Hindi Class, which was opened on 6th December is working nicely. It is held in the premises of the City High School, Thakurdwar Tram Junction on every Monday and Thursday between 6-40 and 7-40 p. m.

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

While a baby, nine months old, was asleep in a room on the second floor of Chawl No. 5 of the Improvement Trust, Chandanwadi, on Nov. 25, a kerosene lamp fell on the baby, as a result of which it sustained injuries. The child was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where it died.

At the inquest held on the body to-day, the Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Alleged Theft Of Diamonds

Three Marwaris went to the shop of S. N. Pursram, Jewellers, Churchgate Street, yesterday and wanted to see some diamonds. Accordingly they were shown the diamonds. After some time they left the shop saying that they would come back this morning.

This morning they went to the diamond merchant, at about 12 noon and were trying to make a selection of some diamonds. Soon after they asked some silverware to be shown them. After some time it appears, they left the shop without making any purchase.

While the representative of the firm was putting back the diamonds packets in their respective places, he found to his surprise that one packet was missing.

Immediately he sent two men after the Marwaris. One of the bogus customers was brought to the shop, the other two having made good their escape in a gharry.

The man who was brought to the shop has been put under arrest.

The value of the packet containing about 42 diamonds which is said to have been stolen is about Rs. 300.

Gambling Conviction

The Anti-Gambling Squad and the City Police of the various sections arrested thirteen persons during five raids carried out on Tuesday. All the persons were remanded at the Girgaum Court today.

Of three accused arrested at Rangari Chawl, Parel Road, on 15th September last two were found guilty of running a common gaming house. Bhagoji Kashiba was fined Rs. 500, in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. Shankar Krishnaji was fined Rs. 20 in default to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment. Bhima Baloo was acquitted

Galla Nathoo was found guilty of receiving sutta-bets on "American Cotton Features on 23rd October last in a public place and was sentenced to six week's rigorous imprisonment He admitted two previous convictions. Rama Gangaram, punter, was fined Rs. 15 or, in default, to suffer one week's rigorous imprisonment

Breach Of Trust Charge

S. Mahomed Usman, employed as a wharf-ranger in the Customs now under suspension, He was charged to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 1,525, belonging to the Bombay Customs Muslim Mutual Help Fund.

The case is proceeding.

While a cobbler was walking along Sewri Road towards Cotton Green, a motor lorry No. Bom. 1348, going in the same direction, knocked him down. He was removed to K. E. M. Hospital, where he died the same day.

At the inquest on Shiva Bappo the Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death caused by shock from multiple injuries which he received from motor lorry No. Bom. 1348 which the suspect Noormohammed Edoo was driving along New Sewri Road in a negligent manner. He ought to be prosecuted under Section 304A of I.P.C

Sohnan, Jaimal and his mother were awarded imprisonment of two years each by the Special Magistrate Lahore for alleged abduction of Miss Camrati, a twelve years old girl, her younger sister and mother.

THEY'RE OFF!

ADMISSION RATES

1st ENCLOSURE	Gentlemen	Rs. 3.
Ladies		Rs. 2.
SEASON TICKETS	Gentlemen	Rs. 50.
Ladies		Rs. 25.
2nd ENCLOSURE		Rs. 1-4.

(All prices inclusive of Tax).

XMAS MEETING

3rd	Day	Saturday, 11th	December, 1937.
4th	"	Saturday, 18th	" "
5th	"	Friday 24th	" "
6th	"	Saturday, 1st	January, 1938.

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"HE HAS LEFT NOBLE EXAMPLE"

City Bengali Residents Pay Tributes To Late Sir J. C. Bose

"A condolence meeting in memory of late Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose was held at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge on Sunday under the joint auspices of Prabashi Bangali Sangha and the Bengal Club, Parel. Justice K. C. Sen presided. Over 200 Bengali ladies and gentlemen attended the meeting.

The following resolution was passed unanimously, the whole audience standing:—

This meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay express its heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of Sir J. C. Bose and records its sense of unmeasurable loss to the country as well as to the cause of science It pays its respectful homage to his profound intellect, his selfless devotion to science, his originality of thought, his ardent patriotism and the noble example he has left behind for the guidance of the present generation.

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without endangering your health is easy. And it is pleasant. You need not starve, exercise, take harmful teas, chemicals, or drugs. The new treatment consists of a course of pills. These are tasteless. Three a day, in water, tea, etc., rid you of several lbs. in three weeks or less. Redusa acts quickly, and safely, and is recommended by medical men. Get a bottle at the chemist's to-day. Delay is risky, fat affects the heart. We shall be glad to send a booklet about Redusa gratis and post free.

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C. P. AND BERAR QUADRANGULAR

Hindus Qualify For Finals

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

By a narrow margin of 15 runs the Hindus qualified themselves for the C. P. Berar Quadrangular Cricket Finals. The overnight not outs Chimote and Jaiwant scored 45 and 46 respectively. The Hindus were all out at 12-35 for 185 and were ahead of their Muslim opponents by 209 runs.

The Muslims played in their second innings cautiously, losing 3 wickets for 85 runs. The 4th, 5th and 6th wickets fell in quick succession when the score board telegraphed 107. The 8th wicket stand between Jahur Ahmad and M. A. Lateef proved useful taking the score to 142 and the ninth wicket stand between Zahur and Haneef was brilliant performance, Zahur sending his opponents to the ropes eight time. Haneef was run out at 194 and the last to fall, as Zahur who was caught at long off by Hiralal to attempting one from Chitnavis. Zahur lost his century by 17 runs. The Muslims' second innins closed at 194.

Kelkar c Zahur Ahmed b Hanif	1
Chimote b Lateef	45
Ramlu Naidu (run out) ...	20
Suriya Naidu c Hanif b Zahur	4
Jaiwant (capt) by Zahur ...	46
Hiralal (run out)	24
Laghate c and b Zahur	9
Sarwate b Hanif	12
Sane l.b.w. b Lateef	12
Chitnavis (not out)	0
Extra	12
Total	185

MUSLIMS: SECOND INNINGS.

Razbazim c Suriya by Sarwate	28
Nasir b Laghate	6
Ishaqali b Sarwate	25
S. Lateef c Bhamburkar b Sane	14
S Razzak (capt.) c Sane b Chitnavis	11
Zahur Ahmad c Hiralal b Chitnavis	83
M. Lateef c Jaiwant b Sarwate	3
Anisuddin c Heeralal b Sarwate	2
Jalil c Bhamburkar b Chitnavis	5
Hanif (run out)	5
Khan (not out)	0
Extras	12
Total	194

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Zahur Ahmad 3 for 47.
Hanif 3 for 44.
S. Lateef 2 for 28.
Sane 1 for 38.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Chitnavis 3 for 54.
Sarwate 4 for 73.

The Parsis and Christians will play to-morrow and the final between the Hindus and the winners will commence on Saturday.

Alekhine Regains World Chess Championship

HAGUE, Dec. 7.

Alekhine regained world's chess championship beating Euwe with the forty-third move in the twenty-fifth game of the series, the final score being Alekhine fifteen and a half Euwe nine and a half.—Reuter.

ATHLETIC MEETING IN CITY ON JAN. 8

Full Programme Of 18 Events

The Bombay Amateur Athletic Club is organising its Fourth Annual Open Athletic Meeting on the Cooperage on Saturday, the 8th January, 1938 at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

The meeting will be conducted on the lines adopted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation and is registered with the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association.

The following Events will be competed for:—

100 Yards Run. 220 Yards Run. 440 Yards Run. 880 Yards Run. One Mile Run. 120 Yards Hurdles. Running High Jump. Running Broad Jump. Pole Vault. Putting the Shot. 75 Yards Run for Ladies. Half Mile Cycle Race for Ladies. One Mile Cycle Race. Three Miles Run. One Mile Walk. 10 Miles Road Race. One Mile Medley Relay, (220, 440, 880 and 220 Yards). 300 Yards Shuttle Relay for Ladies, (75 Yards x 4).

ENTRIES CLOSE ON WEDNESDAY THE 29TH DECEMBER, 1937.

Heats will be held on the Cooperage on Thursday, the 6th January, 1938, a detail Programme of which will be published in the leading newspapers.

Event No. 16 (10 Miles Road Race) will be run on Sunday, the 2nd January, 1938, at 6-30 a.m. The Route for the Race will be as follows:—Starting from the Club Premises (Wilson Bldg., Vincent Road, Dadar) to one mile beyond Kurla—via Dadar Tram Terminus, King's Circle, Sion, Kurla and returning the same way and finish opposite the Club Premises. Competition open to Amateurs only.

ALL-INDIA UNIVERSITIES CHAMPIONSHIP

Formidable Punjab University Cricket Team To Oppose Aligarh College

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, December 6.

In an effort to win the All-India Universities Cricket Championship and retain the Rohinton-Baria Trophy for the third year in succession, the Selection Committee of the Punjab University Cricket Team, consisting of Mr. G. E. B. Abell (Chairman), K. A. Mold, (Captain), A. Latif, (Secretary), and Prithvi Raj (ex-Captain), after a two-day trial match in Lahore recently, have selected the following players to meet the Aligarh University XI in the Inter-University Cricket Tournament at Aligarh on December 10, 11 and 12:—

1. K. A. Moid (Government College, Lahore).
2. Prithvi Raj (Hindu, Sabha College, Amritsar).
3. A. Latif (Islamia College, Peshawar).
4. S. N. Bhatia (Government College, Lahore).
5. A. Rahman (Government College, Lahore).
6. Gyan Parkash (Hindu Sabha College, Amritsar).
7. Aftab Ahmad (Islamia College, Lahore).
8. Hira Lal (Government College, Lahore).
9. Mazhar Mahmud, (Government, College, Lahore).
10. Anwar Hussain (Islamia College, Lahore).
11. Jagdish Lal (Government College, Lahore).
12. Salim (Government College, Ludhiana).
13. Mazhar (Islamia College, Lahore).

PARSI TEAM TO MEET MAHOMEDANS

The following Parsi team will play against Mahomedans on Dec. 15, 16 and 17 in the Pentangular Cricket Tournament:—

H. N. CONTRACTOR (Capt.),
K. R. MEHERHOMJI,
R. J. D. JAMSHEDJI,
D. R. HAVEVALA,
M. PATEL,
P. E. PALIA,
H. J. VAJIFDAR,
S. H. M. COLAH,
N. CANTEENWALA,
M. MISTRY.
K. H. DASTUR.

RESERVES.

K. K. TARAPORE,
F. K. NARIMAN,
K. D. MEHTA.

RUIKER'S APPEAL FOR FINANCIAL HELP

RAJNANDGAON, Dec. 7.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, has issued an appeal for financial help and sympathy on behalf of the 3,000 textile workers, who are faced with an indefinite lock-out and starvation.

He says:—

"That the workers and the Union have acted with exemplary patience is clear beyond all doubt. The very fact that the management is not willing to refer all the matters in dispute to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal is a clear proof of the indisputable strength and soundness of the workers' cause.

It looks as though the management hopes to starve the 3,000 workers into utter submission and humiliation. The workers however, are determined to carry on their struggle to a successful end. They are ready for an honourable compromise, but will never submit to any humiliation which will be forced upon them at the threat of starvation and misery."—United Press.

Sick Leave With Pay Not Possible

Bombay Millowners' Views On Govt.'s Proposed Scheme For Textile Workers' Benefit

The Secretary of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, in the course of a communique to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, on the question of sick leave with pay says:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3578 dated the 19th October 1937 in which my Association were asked to examine a proposal for the introduction of a system of sick leave with pay combine with retirement, oldage and death benefits, and were also asked to favour Government with suggestions as regards what might be done in this direction.

The scheme suggested for the Association's consideration is that, subject to certain qualifications regarding length of service, every industrial worker would have a legal right to three to four weeks' sick leave with pay during each year of which he might avail himself in certain easily enforceable conditions regarding certification. If there is any balance of leave left unutilised during the year, it is to be turned into c , the calculation being based on the average scale of wages, and the amount thus ascertained is to be handed over to a fund to be maintained by Government.

The worker would be required to contribute ten days' wages to the fund every year. The amount which might thus accumulate in the account of each individual worker would be drawn upon his retirement from industry or on his attaining a certain age and would be paid to him either in a lump sum or in instalments.

PLEA FOR LEGISLATION.

Legislation in matters like sickness insurance, holidays with pay, oldage pensions and social benefits of a like character must, in the view of my Association, be of an All-India character, and in so far as sickness benefits and oldage pensions are concerned, the salutary principles followed in other countries, namely, contribution towards the cost by the State in the case of sickness benefits and provision of the whole or greater part of the cost by the State in the case of oldage pensions, must be followed.

Even if the scheme set out in Government's letter fulfilled the essentials set out above, it would not be possible for the Association to commit themselves to accept it at the present time in view of the fact that sickness benefit scheme apparently constitutes only a small portion of Government's social programme and the total financial burden with which it is proposed to saddle the Textile Industry of the Province must naturally be known before a definite opinion could be expressed as to how far the Industry could go in support of schemes of this nature.

FOR CENTRAL FUND

Turning to the proposals put forward in Government's letter, the scheme set out would seem to have been formulated without due consideration of the expense and administrative difficulties involved. It is proposed that employers should contribute to a Central Fund an amount equivalent to one month's wages for every operative employed. This would mean a burden of about Rs. 40 lakhs per annum in the case of Bombay City and Island mills, and such a burden could certainly not be borne by an Industry which for more than a decade has been making losses. If the cost could be passed on to the consumer by raising the prices of cloth and yarn, the position might be different, but if an attempt were made to raise prices by an amount equivalent to the cost of Government's proposals, the production of Bombay Mills would become unsalable in competition with the manufactures of Mills in other parts of India and with the productions of foreign manufacturers.

My Association regrets its inability to support the proposals put forward by Government. It is felt that until the Industry has been definitely and permanently re-established on the road to permanent prosperity, the policy to be followed in regard to the sickness insurance scheme, holidays with pay and the like should be the encouragement of voluntary schemes by financially strong individual concerns, and these schemes should be extended and improved when ever circumstances permit. Along these lines my Association and its members are prepared to extend their full support to Government's desire for the advancement of the social welfare of industrial workers.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar 8-25 Manohar Kapur 8-40 AIR Orchestra Ragas of the morning III 8-50 Vilayat Khan 9-10 News (English) 9-20 News (Hindustani) 9-30 Manohar Kapur 9-40 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar Ghazal 10-5 Sabiri — Aliya Bilawal on Sarangi 10-15 Vilayat Khan.

P. M.

12-30 Indian Music 1-30 European Music 5-0 Manohar Kapur 5-15 AIR Orchestra — Meghranjini 5-25 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar 5-50 Vilayat Khan 6-15 Sirar, Violin and Tabla 6-25 Manohar Kapur 6-40 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar Ghazal; Marathi Geet 7-0 "For Villagers Only" 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Peep into Paradise." A Husband By Shaukat Thanavi 8-15 Manohar Kapur 8-25 Vatsala Bai Kumtekar Marathi Geet 8-45 Vilayat Khan 9-15 News and Weather Report (Hind.) 9-30 News and Weather Report (Eng.) 9-45 unfamiliar Recordings 9-50 Talk (Eng.) "As I See It." By Hon. Margret Bondfield Relayed from BBC. 10-5 Talk (English): "Current Events". Affairs in Far East By Petre Noble 10-20 Programme of Songs 10-55 Late News

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

A. M.

8-0 Vajid Hussein 8-20 VUB Indian Orchestra B. 8-30 G. S. Yellapurkar 8-45 Vajid Hussein 10-30 Cricket Commentary From Stadium Commentator, A. F. S. Talyarkhan

12-0 noon "Saubhadra" Marathi musical play.

P. M.

12-40 "Melodies from Marwad" Teju Mali 12-50 East Indian Songs F. P. Gonzalves 1-0 Market Rates and Announcements 1-5 Lunch Hour Selections 4-0 Cricket Commentary From Stadium Commentator A. F. S. Talyarkhan 5-30 Archie and Wattie Radio Entertainers; 6-0 Novelty Trio 6-30 News in Marathi 6-35 To Bhumijan programme for villager 7-55 Mena Silas - Piano 8-15 Talk (Eng.) "The Unexpected Guest" By Hilda Flanders 8-30 Hazel David — Mezze-Soprano 8-45 News in Hindustani 9-0 News in English 9-15 Hirabai Barodekar 9-45 Talk (Eng): "As it Was" By W. W. Russell 10-0 Hirabai Barodekar.

Calcutta Programme

All transmissions will be on VUC 370.4 metres 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres 6,109 kc/s

Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P. M

12-36 Radio Quartette "One hour with famous Italian Composers" 1-36 School Programme 2-6 Recital of Vocal Music 2-36 "Panchaliar-Ashar" Conducted by Gour M. Mookherjee 2-51 Vocal Music Jagadindra Bannerjee — Classico Modern 5-6 For Rural Areas 5-36 Humorous Duet Ranjit Roy and Ushavaty 5-51 Classico Modern Song Chabi Ganguly 6-6 Harmonium Solo Muneswar Dayal 6-21 Musical Variety By Tarun Sangit Sammilani 7-51 Talk: "In Lime Light" By Nirad C. Choudhuri 8-6 News and Weathe Report (Beng.) 8-21 Ghazal and Qawwali Ramnihore Sharma 8-11 Thumri and Ghazal Angurbala 9-1 Commercial News and Weather Report 9-6 News and Announcements 9-21 Talk: "What's On" By Renitac review of films to come 9-36 Vocal Interlude 9-50 A Relay from BBC Alternatively: A light Orchestral Concert.

Mysore Programme

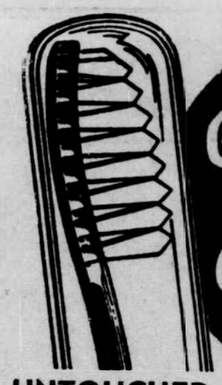
(W. L. 49.3 & 310 metre Pre. 968 & 6085 kc/s.)

6 to 8-15 p.m. I. Kannada Drama. II. Popular Science: "The World of Water" by B. M. Sivaramiah, Esq., (7 p.m.) III. Mysore News. (8 p.m.)

3000 JUTE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

About 3000 operatives were rendered idle on Monday when the North Brooke Jute Mills (Hooghly) had to be closed, 400 spinners having downed tools. The strike, it is alleged, is the sequel to the discharge of 21 men following the introduction of a new system of work. The situation is peaceful.—A. P.



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- Your choice of 10 gem-like colours

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Dr. West's WATER-PROOFED TOOTHBRUSH

For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS

Batliwalla Ague Mixture & PILLS

Can be had from all Chemists

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10 years quality
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DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE GREATEST DRAMA OF THE SEA EVER BROUGHT TO THE SCREEN!

Advance Booking Absolutely Essential, 'Ph. 41561 or ROSES.

REGAL
Daily at 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
AGLOW with GOLDEN YOUTH!
Deanna DURBIN
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Leopold STOKOWSKI
Adolphe Menjou • Alice Brady • Mischa Auer
New Universal Picture.

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Daily at 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
SIGHTS NEVER BEFORE SEEN!
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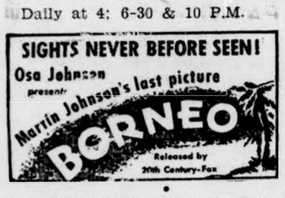

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It is wise to choose the very best, for while a good soap promotes the health and complexion of the skin, an alkaline soap of inferior quality mars both.
B. C. P. W. TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE
belongs to the former class of Toilet Soaps. Once chosen it is always chosen.
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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Margashirsha Shud 7, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 5, 1356
Parsi: Tir 5, 1307
Hightide: 3.23; 15.33
Lowtide: 9.13; 21.04
Sunset: 6h. 1m.

Khadi and Swadeshi Bazaar organized by Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C. from 5 p.m. to 11 o.m.

Corporation meeting 2-45 p.m.

S. S. Corfu with mails from London of November 25 due at 4 p.m.

MAHIM FAIR

The great Annual Mahim Fair will commence from 17th Dec. 1937 to 26th Dec. 1937 both days inclusive.

B. E. S. T. Buses will run from Mahomed Ali Road as usual.

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of November 1937 was 1468 of whom 828 were males and 640 females.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients (male, female and children) treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of November 1937 was 4267.

RAMWADI EYE HOSPITAL

The following is a statement of the attendance of the Ramwadi Free Eye Hospital for the month of November 1937.

The total attendance was 5378, out of which 2760 were males, 1867 were females and 751 were children. 159 operations were performed.

The daily average attendance was 224 during 24 working days of the month.

BLAVATSKY LODGE, PUBLIC LECTURE

Dr. I. J. S. Taraporewala will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Besant Hall Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday the at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Subject:—The message of Zoroaster to the modern world.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, there will be a Public Lecture to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Professor S. R. Davar will speak on "THE DEFECTS IN THE PRESENT DAY INDIAN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN COMMERCE." Mr. Sultan Chinoy will preside.

MR. JITEKAR'S CANDIDATURE

Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim A. Jitekar writes to say that he is a Candidate (Independent) for the By-Election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from the Kolaba District Mohammedan Rural Constituency for the vacancy caused by the resignation of his cousin, Mr. Mohamed Amin Jitekar.

HINDI BHASHIS MEETING

"Under the auspices of the Kanya Kubja Mandal of Bombay, a general meeting of Hindi Bhashis will be held to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Jacob Circle (Hindi Middle School Compound) near Post Office. Pandit Mahabally Prasad Trivedi will preside.

Pandit Prayag Datt Ji Tripathi of Bethar, District Unao will deliver his lecture.

POSTAL NOTICES

The telegraph branch of the Delisle Road Combined Office which works between 10-0 a.m. and 5-0 p.m. on week days will remain entirely closed on Sundays and Post Office Holidays.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Conte Rosso" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 p.m. on Friday the 10th instant.

Registered and Unregistered Mail for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra S.S. "Johan Dewitt" Via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 11th and 6-30 p.m. on Sunday the 12th inst. respectively.

BOMBAY PRIVATE MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union a meeting of the members of the Union will be held to-day (Thursday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge; Sjt. Yusuf Meherally, the President of the Union will preside.

At the special request of the members of the Executive Committee of the Union Sjt. K. F. Nariman has consented to address the meeting.

The Scheme in connection with the Labour Exchange will be explained; Sjt. M. R. Masani, Purshottam Tricumdas and other prominent leaders will address the meeting.

RECTIFY ERRORS IN CONGRESS VOTERS' LISTS

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

Complaints have been received in this office that there are a few mistakes in the typed Alphabetical lists of primary Congress members enrolled from different Ward Congress Committees. The attention of the members is once again invited to inspect the lists and see if their names are correctly entered in the Electoral Lists. Mistakes if any are to be forthwith communicated to the Office of the B. P. C. C. and the needful will be done.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"The Elephant Boy" Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Borneo" Daily at 4. 6-30 and 10 p.m

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at usual time.

EXCELSIOR—"Tudor Rose". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 4 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Moti-Ka-Har" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Duniya-Kya-Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m

NEW EMPIRE—"Action For Slander" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Parakh" or "Prem-Kasoti", Daily at 5-15, 8, and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"Souls at Sea". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PALACE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Bhakta Damaji". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m

ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

REGAL—"100 Men and a Girl". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPER TALKIES—"His Highness" Time as usual.

WEST-END—"Toofani Toli". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

PACKET OF G. C. NOTES FOUND

A packet containing currency notes is found, and it has been sealed before Mr. Mahomedali Aliji, Alibhai Hatiari and Inayathusein Mulla Rasoolbhai. It is kept by the undersigned If any one claims, he should give particulars and communicate with the undersigned, viz., Mahomedali Aliji Dhorajiwalla, 190, Doctor Street, Bombay 3.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

"Profs Fernandez and Wadia will meet their students in Political Institutions and Political Theory to-day (Thursday) in the University Bldgs. at the usual time, Rev. Fr. J. Duhr will meet his students in German in St. Xavier's College to-day at the usual time."

Jairamdas Daulatram To Speak At Khar

"A Public Meeting will be held under the auspices of the Khar Village Congress Committee at Laxmi Society Hall, Khar at 9 p.m. to-night Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram has kindly consented to speak on the subject: 'The PRESENT SITUATION'."

Father Was Right

(From A Correspondent)

Father first came to Bombay many years ago from our little village. He was 50 then and had become fairly settled in his ways. I don't believe he was influenced in the slightest degree by the new things he saw in Bombay. Throughout his life he never used anything but powder for his teeth inspite of the fact that the rest of the family all used paste and used to rag him about being old-fashioned.

He'd always say that common sense not fashion, was the thing to use on your teeth and incidentally at sixty-five, his teeth were as good as any young man's. It seems interesting to note that the cleansing value of toothpowder was recognised and established in India generations ago.

For myself I've become convinced that what was good enough for father is good enough for me—and I'm now a regular user of Dr. Lyon's Toothpowder, the recognised leader in dentifrices over seventy years.

WRESTLING AT AZAD MAIDAN

Barud To Fight Hamida: American Champion To Meet Laldin

The Hon. Secretary, Muslim Mass Contact Committee of the B.P.C.C., writes:—

Babjan, the International Champion of America has accepted the challenge of Laldin of Gama party when the great world champion and his party will be present. Wrestling as usual at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the 11th December, 1937.

Maharashtra champion Vankappa Barud of Kolhapur will meet Hamida of Gama party on Sunday the 12th at 6-30 p.m

Booking in advance at Azad Maidan.

Gujarati songster Master Dinanath's musical concerts on Sunday at 6-30 p.m.

OJAGAR SINGH BEATS BALDEO PRASAD.

The report published in the "Chronicle" for December 7 that at the Azad Maidan wrestling matches Baldeo Prasad defeated Ojagar Singh is incorrect. It was Ojagar Singh who defeated Baldeo Prasad

TROPHY AWARD TO HARBANS SINGH

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Bombay Sikhs are presenting a trophy to Sardar Harbans Singh, the International Champion Sikh wrestler, on a date which is postponed to-day by the Commissioner of Police for further notice.

His Highness the Maharaja Bahadur of Patiala is being approached to present this trophy, but if His Highness cannot come, Sardar Kashmira Singh, M.A., Principal, Khalsa College, Bombay, will present the trophy after the conclusion of the fight already announced.

The trophy has been specially designed and made by Messrs. Narottamdas Bhau, Jewellers, Bombay.

BHULABHAI REPORT ON B. P. C. C. TABLE

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:

In a section of the local press attempts are being made by interested persons to discredit the Congress organisation by trying to fling mud at its officials. The latest instance is in the shape of a report regarding a requisition for a special meeting of the B.P.C.C.

As to the report, we must say that we have received no requisition so far which is described in the press as a "censure resolution" against any official of the Congress. The report of Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai is now submitted to the B.P.C.C. and intimation thereof was given to all the members of the B.P.C.C. on Monday evening. We cannot at this stage comment on the report since it will be considered by the B.P.C.C. at an urgent meeting.

We have received not one but two requisitions from the same set of friends. This is a novel constitutional procedure to say the least about it. We are not sure whether any of these requisitions is in order. But it is unnecessary to go into that question since the matter will be finally decided by the Committee in the normal course.

Bombay National Guards

Members of the Executive Committee of the Bombay National Guards are requested to be present at Azad Maidan Exhibition grounds to-day (Thursday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.)

YOUTHS AS AGENTS OF CONGRESS

Bombay Youths' Association Activities

The Youths' Association has completed its first year of activity.

According to the annual report student members of the Association took a keen interest in the Bombay Presidency Student's Conference held at Vile Parle and helped to make it a success.

Before the Assembly elections a Perfect Roll Campaign was organised by the Congress and the Association members strained considerably to help it.

On the election day members of the Association served as election-agents for the Congress, as well as did yeomen's service in the volunteer organisation.

Previous to the observance of the Anti-Constitution Day, the Association organised street-corner meetings to explain the significance of the observance. The Association participated in the processions and meetings organised by the B.P.C.C., as also helped to picket and bring out several schools boys for mass demonstrations.

At the annual general meeting held on Sunday last resolutions were passed expressing confidence in the Congress Ministry, condemning holding of cricket carnivals on communal basis, and demanding restoration of fundamental civil liberties.

MINISTERS TO SPEAK AT TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

Meetings Arranged By The Progressive Groups Of Indians & Europeans

It is proposed to hold joint meetings of the Indian and European Progressive Groups at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Thursdays at 6-30 P.M. and an interesting programme has been drawn up. The speakers include the Prime Minister and some of the Ministers of the Government of Bombay and other distinguished public men of this City and Presidency.

16th December 1937. The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister of Law and Justice. Subject:—"Civil Liberties and Non-Violence."

6th January 1938. The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister of Agriculture and Revenue. Subject:— "Rural Development in Bombay Presidency".

20th January 1938. Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E., M.L.A., (Subject to be announced later)

3rd February 1938. The Hon. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister of Health and Excise. Subject:—"Prohibition in the Bombay Presidency."

3rd. March 1938 The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister to the Government of Bombay. Subject:—"The Economic Future of the Bombay Presidency under a Congress Ministry".

Press announcements will be issued from time to time and members and their guests are requested to make a note of these engagements in their diaries.

As usual, after the speaker finishes his address, members will be allowed to ask questions.

NO LIQUOR SHOPS NEAR SCHOOLS

Schools' Committee's Resolution

The Schools' Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday considered a memorandum submitted by its Secretary about liquor shops in the vicinity of schools—within hundred yards. When the matter came up for discussion Rao Bahadur Asavle moved that it be recorded. Mr. Ishwarbhai Patel, thereon moved an amendment that the Bombay Government be requested not to renew licences to all shops, that is within 100 yards distant from the Schools' Committee's Schools, in Bombay.

The amendment was carried

Health Of Bombay During The Week Ending 4th December 1937

The total mortality 618 was 3 more than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 27.7 on the Census population of 1931 as against 495 for the 49th week of 1936 and the death rate 22.2. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 486 and the death rate 21.7.

Out of the total deaths, 171 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 50 attacks (including 2 imported cases—1 from Khar and 1 from Andheri) and 19 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There was only one death from Typhoid.

The number of live births registered during the week was 844 as against 910 for the 49th week of 1936 and 799 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1932-1936).

A long Cool Drink of
WHITE HORSE
is Refreshing and Invigorating
It is the perfect drink after the heat of the day. Always ask for your brand by name, always say WHITE HORSE, and make sure of obtaining the better Whisky.
Sole Agents: PHIPSON & Co. LTD. Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi.

AT LAST! VICTORIA THE GREAT
The true story of fiery Prince Albert and the youthful Queen Victoria!
With many scenes in TECHNICOLOR
RKO-RADIO PICTURE
Screen Play by Miles Malleson and Charles De Grandcourt.
ANNA NEAGLE • ANTON WALBROOK
H. B. Warner • Walter Rilla
Produced and directed by HERBERT WILCOX
From SATURDAY, Dec. 11
PLANS OPEN AT THE 'Phone 22323.
REGAL

TOBACCONISTS WAIT ON FINANCE MINISTER

Demands Regarding Levy Of Taxation

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Representatives of the Bombay Tobacco Merchants' Association waited on the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, this afternoon and laid before him certain suggestions in regard to the levy of the tobacco tax.

They said that merchants who do the tobacco business only on commission should be levied Rs. 5 a year, while those doing the business as commission agents and wholesale dealers and detailers should collectively be charged Rs 25 a year. Retailers not selling packed bags bundles or boxes be levied only Rs. 5 a year. Panpattiwallas, hawkers, and temporary licence-holders be levied only Rs. 2 a year.

A merchant holding more than one shop at different places in one District and in one name should not be compelled to have more than one licence. There should be no compulsion to show accounts. Farmers wishing to sell their own goods at any time in any adjacent bazar or in his dwelling place, should be wholly exempted from this taxation. This law should remain in force for a period of one year only.

The Hon'ble Minister told the deputationists that the proposals put forward by them involved a number of difficulties and that he would look into them. He added, however, that he would try to make the tax as equitable as possible.

Laboratory For Industrial Chemist

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Government have sanctioned the establishment of a laboratory for the Industrial Chemist attached to the Industries Department for the purpose of carrying on various industrial investigations coming up before the Department.

The Industrial Chemist will be assisted in his work by a Research Assistant and two Junior Assistant Chemists.

MAJESTIC
CINEMA
4th WEEK
Daily 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
Tolstoy's "Resurrection"
in HINDI as
"DUNIYA-KYA-HAI?"
which has created unparalleled sensation amongst the Elite Cine-Fans
TO-DAY AT 1-30

SPECIAL
'ZENANA'
SHOW

MATINEE TO-DAY: AT 4 P.M.
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS TO-DAY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
TWO SHOWS on FRIDAY AT 6-30 & 10 P. M.
"TUDOR ROSE"
THE POPULAR REVIVAL
Starring:
NOVA PILBEAM
CEDRIC HARDWICKE

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

While so much is being talked these days of the Cricket Club of India's magnificent Stadium recently opened in Bombay, one in the suburbs cannot help envying the Bombayites.

Besides this Stadium which is said to be amongst the finest one in the world, Bombay possesses many more cricket fields where Gymkhanas and Clubs are seen going through fixtures during week-ends.

The suburbs now with its rapid growth feel the urgent need of such fields, where their ever increasing number of clubs could go through week-end fixtures.

The suburbs, though they are experiencing a building boom, have yet many vacant plots which can be converted into very good cricket fields.

In the Bandra area there are two public fields, one at Danda and the other in St. Sebastian's Colony. The one at Danda is a big field and is also used as a golf link by the Palli-Hill Golf Club. This field has four cricket pitches, but the fields outside these pitches are not in proper level and thus very little of good cricket is seen down there. Why, I can only remember one individual century having been scored here. The field in St. Sebastian's Colony is the land formed by filling a big tank which was known as Supari Talao. Here too many ups and downs are found and thus cricket suffers the same fate as Danda Green.

Further down I have not as yet heard of any public cricket fields except the one in the Santa Cruz Park along Juhu Road.

This report is meant for the suburban executives to realise that the time has now come when good care must be taken to provide the suburban public with recreation grounds. This cause, if neglected now, can never be tackled when all the vacant lands are built upon.

EPISCOPAL VISIT

The first episcopal visit of the new Catholic Archbishop of Bombay, to the suburbs is to take place on Sunday December 12, at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra, one of the largest parishes of the suburbs.

His Grace will arrive at Bandra at 4 p.m. and will be given a public reception, after which the parish of St. Andrew's Church will present him with an address and then His Grace will officiate at the Confirmation Service, when about 800 children will be confirmed.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1937

JUST RELIEF

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Premier of Madras, has done well to inaugurate an educative campaign in support of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Bill which is to be introduced into the local legislature in the third week of this month. The Bill, the full text of which was published only last week, is in some respects a pioneer reform and it cannot be long before a similar measure is undertaken by all Congress Governments. Moreover some of its features are at present highly controversial, as are most innovations, and only a dispassionate educative propaganda can give it a shape most acceptable to the public. Only, all irrelevant considerations, particularly of a communal character, should be scrupulously avoided in the propaganda. In his anxiety to make out the best possible case for the Bill Mr. Rajagopalachari explained in his Madras speech that the principle of the measure was in consonance with Hindu and to a larger extent with Muslim ethics. Inexpedient as such a line of reasoning is, there is some justification for it in Mr. Rajagopalachari's case as he stated the truth and did not discriminate between the Hindus and Muslims. But the same cannot be said of the "Times of India's" remark that the attempt in the Bill not to touch the principal of the debt is "a concession to Hindu sentiment." Will our contemporary explain in what sense the attempt is a concession to the Hindus any more than to other communities?

Untenable Objections

The chief object of the Bill is to give relief to indebted agriculturists of all communities. It restricts its benefit to one class of productive workers but it is not conceived in the interests of any particular religious community. To the objection why agriculturists alone are to be thus benefited and not other workers, who may be more in need of relief, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill provides the best answer. It points out that agriculture is the basic industry of the province, as indeed it is of the whole country, that it is the duty of any modern Government, which is alive to its responsibilities to the people, to relieve the producers of the people's food from such an intolerable burden, and that it will not be right for the State "to permit the hereditary skill of the agriculturist to pass into unemployment and allow the land to fall into the hands of the people, who are strangers to the calling of agriculture." Equally untenable is the objection that the Bill does not make any difference between the small and the big agriculturist or between the 'bona fide' and the 'mala fide' debtor. As Mr. Rajagopalachari points out, such fine discrimination is not workable. And if the Bill gives sorely needed relief to thousands of poor and 'bona fide' debtors, its value is not appreciably decreased by its giving superfluous relief to a few 'mala fide' debtors.

Neither Justice Nor Humanity

The most attacked feature of the Bill is the compulsory, though partial, cancellation of a legal debt. That is regarded by some as an act of expropriation, as a violation of the "moral sanctity" of a contract. Now, it cannot be contended in these days that every contract, however unconscionable or however ruinous in its effects, must be rigorously enforced. It is certainly not in the interest of the State to allow poor indebted agriculturists to be deprived of their means of subsistence even after they have paid twice the principal. That is neither justice nor humanity. Indeed, the principle of the Bill has long been accepted in many progressive countries and to some extent even in British India. We agree, however, with those critics that the Bill will not by itself solve the problem of rural indebtedness. We have already suggested that the Bill needs to be followed up with other measures calculated to rehabilitate the agriculturist, such as the provision of better credit facilities in place of those which the Bill may tend to reduce and a fair reduction in land revenue the burden of which has been one of the principal causes of rural indebtedness. But the need for additional measures of relief cannot disprove the fact that the present Bill itself is, so far as it goes, a much-needed measure of relief.

Assam Ministry

Does the present Assam Ministry deserve to live? By every canon of parliamentary government it does not. It has repeatedly suffered defeats in the Legislative Assembly since April last, some of them on vital issues. And yet it has stuck to its seat in defiance of the spirit of the constitution, if not also of its letter. It has itself initiated no very great measure of reform in any direction. On the other hand, though at its last session the Assembly passed a resolution in favour of a 33 per cent. reduction in land revenue, the Ministry has shown no inclination to move in the matter. In such circumstances, we shall not be surprised if the Assembly decides on passing a vote of censure on the Ministry, and compels it to tender its resignation. One would have thought that with the solid backing of public opinion, which will be assured to it if it tackles the problem in right earnest, it would have proceeded to put an end to that curse of Assam, the opium evil, at the earliest opportunity. But, as Pandit Jawaharlal points out, the Ministry has done nothing in the matter so far.

Restoration Of Mosques

The Government of Bombay are sincerely to be congratulated on their decision to restore to the Muslim community of Ahmednagar the five mosques, which have been in their possession for the past one century and which were being used by them for secular purposes. The last fact had been a sore point with the Muslims, but in spite of the repeated representation of the latter none of the previous Governments could show a sufficient sense of fairness or even imagination in redressing a just grievance of the community. The matter had only to come up before the Congress Ministry through the Muslim Minister, Mr. Nurie, for them to realise at once the utter impropriety of the Government continuing to locate their public offices in buildings intended to be used for religious purposes. The Government have ordered two mosques to be handed over immediately and the remaining three will be restored to the community as soon as the arrangements to shift the public offices at present located in them are complete. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who is in the habit of misrepresenting the Congress as a Hindu organisation and the Congress Ministries as inimical to Muslim interests, may note that the Bombay Congress Cabinet have done this act of justice towards his co-religionists spontaneously —without so much a hint from the Governor armed with his "special responsibilities."

TEACHERS' STATUS

Need For Minimum Salaries

By Mrs. YAMUNA HIRLEKAR.

Educational reconstruction is the crying need of the day. Several schemes of reconstruction are being evolved and put forward by educationists. If any scheme of educational reform is to succeed, it is needless to say that the co-operation and good-will of the teacher is absolutely essential. In fact, in any scheme of imparting sound education, an efficient staff of workers and teachers is presupposed. The quality of the teachers will play the leading role in building up the edifice of education and hence this item of administration of education requires the foremost attention of our National Government.

Teachers' Plight

The Conference of Secondary Teachers held at Sholapur last month has rightly requested Government to enforce a minimum of salary for secondary teachers. One sincerely wishes one could do without money and be able to boast of self-sacrifice. But for a human being there are unfortunately some minimum requirements such as decent food and clothing at least to keep the body and soul together. It is often said that the teacher's is a noble profession, that this very fact is its own reward and that therefore teachers must not ask for a decent salary. That the teaching profession is very noble, nobody denies. But for the matter of that, which profession is not practised by noble and honourable men? The medical profession is noble, the legal profession is noble and so is any other profession if it is rightly practised. And every profession can be made ignoble if selfish and unscrupulous persons enter it. Why then make an exception of teachers alone and insist that as their profession is particularly noble, they must be prepared to sacrifice even their minimum wants? To cite but one touching example, everybody knows full well that children must have milk and some fruit juice to ensure healthy growth of their tender body. The average teachers' children including even the baby in arms, far from getting milk and fruit, have to grow on half a cup of tea!

Objections Answered.

A likely objection against a minimum scale of salaries is that in the present acute unemployment a prospective employee may be willing to accept less than the minimum prescribed rather than have no job at all. This only reveals the tragedy of the whole situation and there will be no limit to how a hard-hit man will be willing to accept with literal starvation glaring in face as an alternative, but it is something to be ashamed of on the part of the administration that offers a paltry return for a service which is styled as the most noble one. Hence a minimum scale of salary must be maintained by institutions worth the name. It is reported that some so-called schools hire teachers for a subject, say, for a day, and pay him a few annas just as you hire a taxi to serve your temporary need. The less said about these so-called schools, the better.

Another objection against enforcing a minimum scale of salaries is that several educational institutions will be closed in that event. Such institutions which exploit not only the hard-pressed teacher but also the ignorance of the parents of the children attending the institution, cannot impart real education and the sooner they are closed the better for the society. Of course, this excludes the case of a person who has other means of income and so can accept less than the minimum prescribed. But then he should be called an honorary worker receiving honorarium.

Status and Income

To say that the teacher's status is independent of his income, is to expect too much. It is true that status is not determined exclusively by the income of a person but it is certainly determined by his way of living, thinking and working. If a teacher has to dress in rags and if his face betrays a famished look, can he retain the status attributed to him? Again if he cannot afford to buy, say a book which will refresh his knowledge or if he cannot afford the railway fare to attend a refreshers' course at a distant place, how can he hide his meagre knowledge or be an efficient teacher with the best of intentions in the world? Several such items which directly go to improve the status and quality of the teacher can be cited and they will be seen to depend on his material resources. The remark generally made that the teacher's status is independent of his income, therefore, betrays either ignorance or callousness. The Italian educationist, Gentili realised this and in order to improve the status of the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 3)

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

Some Concrete Suggestions

By Dinkar Desai, Member Servants Of India Society

IV

A few concrete suggestions on the subject of setting up trade boards in our country may be made as follows.

To begin with, the Trade Boards Acts shall first apply to the trades, factories or industrial establishments which are regulated by the Factories Act, 1934, or to which the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, is applied and can be applied. In other words, the provisions of the Acts shall apply to all those persons employed in any factory and to persons employed on any railway by a railway administration, either directly or through a sub-contractor and to persons employed in any industrial establishment. It should be mentioned, in this connection, that under the Payment of Wages Act, an industrial establishment means any (a) tramway or motor omnibus service, (b) dock, wharf or jetty, (c) inland steam-vessel, (d) mine, quarry or oil-field (e) plantation as may be defined for the purpose of employing more than 50 persons (f) workshop or other establishment employing more than 25 persons in which articles are produced, adopted or manufactured, with a view to their use, transport or sale. It is also necessary that the minimum wage legislation should be extended to all manual workers employed by Government, Municipalities and Local Boards. Thus the total number of persons coming under the provisions of the Trade Boards Acts would be in the neighbourhood of 40 lakhs in the first instance. It is also necessary that power should be given to the Governor to make a special order applying the Acts to any specified trade, factory or industrial establishment to which the Factories Act or the Payment of Wages Act does not apply.

Establishment Of Trade Boards

When the Acts are made applicable to a trade or industry, it shall be the duty of the Minister of Labour to establish a Trade Board for that trade or for any branch of work in the trade. The regulations constituting a Trade Board shall provide that the Board shall continue in existence until dissolved by the Minister of Labour. Thus a Board shall not be destroyed by the withdrawal from it of either the representatives of Labour or of employees.

A Trade Board should consist of members representing employers in the trade and an equal number of members representing workers in the trade. To these should be added one or more disinterested persons. Thus the Board should include members who know from practical experience the conditions in the trade concerned. The function of the disinterested persons should be to secure a reasonable decision in cases of difference between the claims of the two sides of representative members. The Acts shall provide for the method of election of the representative members. The number of the disinterested members shall be less than half the total number of representative members on the Board. Women shall be eligible as representatives or appointed members. In the case of a trade board for a trade in which women are largely employed, at least one of the appointed members shall be a woman.

Duties And Powers

Every Trade Board shall have power to fix "a general minimum time-rate". The general minimum time-rate must be fixed for all workers, whatever their age or sex and whether they are fully qualified workers or are learning the trade. The general minimum time-rate is the one upon which all other rates shall be based.

The Board shall also have power to fix a "general minimum piece-rate". The principle upon which piece-rates are generally fixed is that such rates shall yield in a given time an amount exceeding that which the general minimum time-rate would give in the same period.

Another rate, which the Trade Board shall be empowered to fix, is "a guaranteed time-rate". This is a minimum time-rate which is to apply in the case of workers who are employed in piece-work for the purpose of securing to such workers a minimum rate of remuneration on a time-work basis.

In addition to these rates, the Trade Board shall have power to fix "an over-time rate". Such rate may be either a time-rate or a piece-rate. It is to apply in substitution for the minimum rate (whether a time-rate or piece-rate), which would otherwise be applicable, in respect of hours worked by a worker in any week, or on any day, in excess of the number of hours declared by the Board to be the normal number of hours of work per week, or for that day, in the trade.

Any of these abovementioned minimum rates may be fixed so as to apply universally to a trade or to any special area or to any class of workers in the trade as the Trade Board may determine.

District Trade Committees:

Provision shall be made in the Acts for the Trade Boards to set up District Committees where necessary to advise them as to rates suitable for any district. No general rule can be stated to determine the necessity or advisability of constituting the District Committees. The necessity or advisability will be greater or less according as the working of the trade is uniform in all districts, or, on the other hand, varies in its character in different parts of the country, or affects special groups of employers or workers in some districts. If a District Committee be constituted for a given area, the fixing, varying, or cancelling of any rates by the Trade Board shall be made ineffective in that area unless it has been recommended by the Committee, or an opportunity has been given by the Board to the Committee to report upon the proposed rates to the Board, and the Board have considered such report. It shall be the duty of the District Committee to recommend to the Trade Board the minimum rates, applicable to the trade in the area.

Liabilities Of Employers

The Trade Boards Acts shall contain stringent provisions designed to prevent evasion of their terms, and to secure to the workers the full benefits which the Acts would give them. Any agreement between the worker and his employer for the payment of wages at less than the minimum rate applicable shall be made void under the Acts. Such an agreement shall be no answer to proceedings against an employer for penalties or for the recovery of the proper amount of wages. The Acts shall also provide for protection from dismissal or other discrimination against workers who give evidence of non-compliance on the part of their employers. Discrimination

(Continued on Page 11 Col 2)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

NON-INTERVENTION—AT SNAIL'S PACE.

The various sub-committees of the Non-Intervention Committee, dealing with the questions of the withdrawal of volunteers from Spain, the dispatch of the commission of investigation, and so on, are faithfully keeping up the League traditions of dilatoriness. The Non-Intervention Committee itself took months to come to a decision whether it was worth while trying to induce the Powers to withdraw their interference in the Spanish struggle. Every Power, being suspicious of the "bona fides" of the rest, tries to hoodwink the latter as to its real moves, and in consequence things are moving at snail's pace as regards giving effect to the decisions of the Non-Intervention Committee to effect the withdrawal of foreign combatants from the Spanish theatre of war.

SACRAMENTAL WINE.

One fails to see what serious objection there can be on the part of Indian Christian religious dignitaries to obtain permits for quantities of liquor which they would require for use as sacramental wine, when Prohibition comes into force in any district or province. As the Madras Government remark in their Press communique, the system is necessary to prevent the possibility of abuse. There is nothing derogatory in the system to the self-respect of any body. Those who wish to use fire-arms have to obtain permits for such use and none, not even the highest dignitaries, civil or religious, have ever deemed it a humiliation to submit to the rules devised therefor. Though there is nothing intrinsically good or bad in either fire-arms or liquor, there are potentialities for harm and danger in both of them and their abuse has to be safeguarded against. The Provincial Governments would be merely making provision for such safeguarding by a system of permits.

A WELCOME APPOINTMENT

The appointment of Mr. Motilal C. Setalvad as the new Advote-General of Bombay will be widely welcomed. Though, unlike his distinguished father, Mr. Setalvad has never been in the limelight, he is generally recognized as one of the foremost luminaries of the local bar. His single-minded devotion to his profession is perhaps his best qualification for his new job, and we have no doubt that Mr. Setalvad will prove a great success in his new sphere. He succeeds Sir Kenneth Kemp, who had to lay down the reins of his office for purely personal reasons. The valedictory tribute that has been paid to him by the Bombay Government should finally silence the rumours that were current in a section of the public regarding Sir Kenneth's relations with the Congress Cabinet.

A CIVIC DUTY.

In his felicitous reply to the address presented to him by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Premier Kher gently suggested that it was the duty of this city as of every other "to give back to the countryside no less (if not more) than it receives," so that they might all be able to achieve that social justice and economic well-being which the Corporation itself emphasised in its address. The City can discharge this duty to some extent by patronising products of cottage industries, such as Khaddar, hand-made paper etc. By using Khaddar, for example, Bombay City alone can ensure at least the barest subsistence to thousands of villagers. And in discharging this duty the Corporation may strive to be an example to other civic bodies. That will be one of the best ways of pursuing those lofty precepts of "Truth and Non-violence" which the Corporation so earnestly commended in its address.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

Laying the foundation-stone of the new building of the Bombay Humanitarian League at Mumbadevi on Wednesday, Premier Kher paid a deserved tribute to the humanitarian work done by this institution during the last 27 years of its existence. The most important activity of the League is to protect cattle, and to rouse public opinion on the question of cattle welfare. It has supplied good cattle to various farmers and uplift institutions. So far as improvement of cattle is concerned, improved modern methods might with advantage be adopted by the League. For, as Mr. Kher pointed out in his speech, the best of ideals may do more or less harm if pursued with blind faith and without the necessary knowledge. It is well said that evil is done by want of thought as well as by want of heart. Mr. Kher also rightly pointed out that kindness towards animals must be pursued "with a spirit of recognition of our obligations to human beings who were living in conditions not far better than those of animals."

REPRESSION IN MYSORE.

For refusing to be bound over "to keep the peace" for a period of three months, Mr Chandur, a member of the All-India Congress Committee and secretary of the Bangalore District Congress Committee, has been sentenced by the City Magistrate of Bangalore to three months' imprisonment. The charge against him is stated to be one of "inciting and intimidating" the merchants of Bangalore city to observe a hartal on November 14. It is impossible to believe that a well-known public worker of the standing of Mr. Chandur would resort to "intimidation" and such other violent methods which are not in consonance with the creed of the Congress. His perfectly civil requests to the merchants to observe a voluntary hartal appear to have been magnified and distorted by the local police into "intimidation." Such tactics are not unknown to the public of Indian States as well as British India. The magistrate would seem to have too readily swallowed the police story. Mr. Chandur very properly refused to submit to the humiliation of being regarded as a person of criminal proclivities and has preferred to go to jail, like so many Congressmen before him placed in similar circumstances. It is to be regretted that the Mysore Government do not appear to realise the extent of the public odium which their campaign of repression of Congressmen and other political workers is bringing them.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The Emperor of Japan has decorated 40 German notables with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, and German decorations have been conferred on 49 distinguished Japanese. The decorations are announced in connection with the first annual celebration of the Japanese-German Anti-Communist Pact."

—News item.

* * *

"Pandemonium reigned this morning in the capital (Nanking) during destructive preparations for the Japanese entry. Ammunition dumps, petrol depots and aerodrome hangars and workshops were systematically destroyed. *Numerous would-be looters were shot.*"

—News report.

The Japanese looters, evidently cannot tolerate any rivals!

By the way, what is a "would-be looter"?

* * *

A new minor planet is said to have been discovered by a German astronomer.

This looks like the Heaven's gracious answer to Hitler's clamour for Colonies.

* * *

The military correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper says that General Franco is "not only fighting for Spain but also for Western civilization."

It is for upholders of the Western civilization to protest against this libel. Or is Western civilization really identical with such language as Franco is indulging in?

* * *

Mr. Reginald McKenna believes that British expenditure on rearmament is an important factor for good trade.

And so it is. The reverse, too, is true. The desire for good trade by munitions-makers is an important factor for rearmament.

* * *

"Nowhere in the British Empire is there greater scope than in India for an increased demand for food, clothing, housing and every form of manufactured goods," declared Sir Frank Noyce, at a conference on Empire development called by the Royal Empire Society in London.

It is rather a poor tribute by the former Industries and Labour Member of Government of India paid to the rulers of India.

* * *

Bori Bunder's Special Correspondent at New Delhi seems to be gifted either with a keen poetic imagination or with a remarkably long-range sight. How else does he manage to send such graphic description of the situation in Waziristan country?

"Winter is settling over Waziristan, and the country looks for severe frost and heavy snowfalls between now and the break of a new spring."

* * *

Unemployment is reported to be increasing in England.

Not enough "experts", it appears, are being exported to India.

* * *

Syt. Rajgopalachariar is to be a "State guest" when he goes on a visit to Mysore.

Let us hope the Madras Premier gets a better treatment than the Congressmen who are forced to be "State guests" in Mysore jails.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Sir Jehangir Boman Behram will move that the Premier's reply to the Corporation address be referred to some standing or Sub-Committee for careful consideration.

(2) The Times of India's "Candidus" will now be entrusted with the task of establishing communal unity in the province, which he would achieve by following the methods being pursued in the non-Congress provinces.

* * *

'You can't talk to me like that, you boob! Do you realize I'm related to aristocracy?'

'Oh, have you got blue blood in your veins?'

'I certainly have!'

'Well, my fountain-pen's in a bad way. Would you mind giving it a transfusion?'

India Should Build Up A Great Merchant Navy

PREMIER KHER'S ADVICE TO "DUFFERIN" CADETS

Capt. Digby-Beste Hopes For Optimistic Future For Trained Men

Riding majestically on the bosom of the moonlit and glistening waters of the Harbour, the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" was all "en fete", with garlands of glowing lights and the bustle of numerous visitors and guests, who had gone on Board to witness the distribution of prizes by the Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, on Wednesday evening.

INDIA'S ASPIRATION

The Premier, in the course of his speech earnestly wished that the cadets after getting training on the "Dufferin" should not be forced to abandon their life at sea for want of a career.

He also hoped that India would soon build up a great mercantile marine.

The Premier, who was accompanied by the Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, was, on arrival, introduced to members of the Governing Body and the staff officers. He also inspected the cadets, who later on, gave a display of physical drill with band interlude.

DUFFERIN'S RECORD

Captain-Superintendent Digby-Beste submitted his report on the "Dufferin" for the year 1937. The report gives an account of the progress made by the training ship. When the ship was formally launched by His Excellency Lord Irwin on December 1, 1927, there were 28 boys on board. Thus far 382 cadets have been on the ship's books, of whom 137 are on board. 44 boys will be leaving the ship this term, having completed their training.

Commenting on the general good health that prevailed during the year Captain Digby-Beste said: "The sea as a profession, while calling for long hours of duty in all weathers, offers very little opportunities for games and healthy recreation. Consequently it is necessary, if they are to succeed at sea, that they should be men of stamina and grit, and should take every means in their power to keep physically fit".

OPTIMISTIC OUTLOOK

Referring to the condition of the ship, the Captain stated that it was in a good state of preservation and had many years of useful service ahead. Since its inception it had been responsible for the fact that 89 Indian officers were serving at sea and if the shipping companies continued their support, the Captain saw no reason for pessimism. Various authorities had reported that the boys turned out by the ship were proving efficient and on that account the Captain was optimistic.

Next week Captain Digby-Beste will be handing over charge of ship to Commander R. C. G. McClement and he took this opportunity to thank all those cadets, officers, members of the Governing Body and others—who had cooperated with him in his task.

VICEROY'S GOLD MEDAL

The Premier gave away the various prizes and trophies. The Viceroy's Gold Medal for the best cadet on board, was won by Cadet Capt. R. S. Ottley, to whom the Viceroy had sent warm congratulations.

NEED OF PHYSICAL FITNESS

Mr. B G. Kher in the course of of his speech said:—

"It has given me great pleasure to come here to-day to witness your physical drill display and to give away the prizes. I have listened with great interest to the account which your Capt.-Superintendent has given of your prowess in games. Physical training is a great asset in life. The present Bombay Government realising its immense value has appointed a Committee to explore the possibilities of its advance in the educational system of our Province.

"You have been very fortunate in possessing so many facilities for organised sport and physical training. But your future career ought to be at sea I should be sorry indeed to see any young man having received the training provided by the "Dufferin" compelled to choose any other profession. Of late the public have felt some uneasiness that cadets passed out from the training ship have been forced to give up the sea career for want of opening in the Mercantile Marine. It would be unfortunate indeed, if this effort of the State to build up the nucleus of an Indian Merchant Service should be wasted in this wise. It is gratifying to note the assurance given by the Capt.-Superintendent. But I feel that in the future the wastage should be still less than what it is and the percentage of cadets abandoning their career at sea ought to be lesser and lesser.

CAREERS MUST BE FOUND

I am not, however, as optimistic, as Capt. Digby-Beste is, about the future. But the provision of a career at sea for the cadets trained here was an integral part of the original scheme framed ten years ago and I hope it will be found possible to secure employment for one and all of the cadets trained here. Unless the shipping companies, who ply in the Indian waters, are forced to give greater support, unless the Government of India take proper measures to compel them to give such support, this effort in providing marine training will have been wasted. I agree with your Capt.-Superintendent that efficiency pays. But the efficiency, which you have built up on the "Dufferin" at considerable cost and sacrifice is intended for the development of an Indian Merchant Service and not to drive well-trained young men to lesser professions.

PRESENT PLIGHT

Shipping trade was well-known to Indians in old times. We moved to distant parts of the world in search of trade and commerce. As students of history you will have learnt how Indian goods used to be carried to Europe in the West and to China in the East, from the Malabar coast and the Cambay ports

"Not merely foreign trade but even the coastal trade is in foreign hands to-day and the latter have acquired almost a monopoly of such traffic.

Unless and until we are masters of our own soil, we shall not be able to put an end to this.

We have heard with great regret that Capt. Digby-Beste will shortly sever his connection with the "Dufferin" and leave the Indian shores for well earned rest. He referred to this fine ship and himself and said that both were now getting old, even so, I am sure both will continue to be useful to us I am sure his successor will continue to carry on the noble traditions set up by Capt. Digby-Beste.

GAMBERS' GIFT TO THE BOMBAY PUBLIC

Out of the three dozen books on Sex and Health written by the renowned Sexologist—Prof. Dr. Gambers, the book "IDEAL MARRIAGE" has been universally acclaimed as the best. It is perhaps the greatest book on the Sex question written in India so far. Its 27 chapters and 280 pages are packed with information that will increase the Health and Marital Happiness of any man.

In an effort to spread sane sex knowledge among the ignorant masses the author has permitted us to LEND OUT this book for free reading to anyone interested in the subject. We request you to help the mission of the author by calling at our office any day between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. and taking loan of a copy.

COMPLETE SYNOPSIS OF CONTENTS OF THIS BOOK AND OF OUR OTHER PUBLICATIONS WILL BE MAILED POST FREE ON REQUEST.

Brijmohan & Co., 534 Sandhurst Bridge (adjoining "Sunday Standard") Bombay. Telephone 40886.

Air Raid Department To Be Reorganised

Sir Samuel Hoare's Announcement In Commons

LONDON, Dec. 7.

In the House of Commons moving the third reading of the Air Raids Precautions Bill Sir Samuel Hoare announced that the Air Raid Precautions Department would be reorganised upon service lines The staff planning duties and administrative duties would be separated.

Wing Commander Hodsoll would be the new Chief of the Air-Raids Precautions Staff with the post of Inspector-General while Mr. Eady, the Secretary of the unemployment Assistance Board and one of the most competent organisers in Whitehall, would go to the Home Office to devote his full time to supervising the administrative side of the work with the title of Deputy Under Secretary of State.

Previously Sir Samuel Hoare said that two main conclusions emerged from the discussions on the Bill, firstly, complete immunity was impossible and secondly it would be wrong to concentrate a disproportionate amount of money and manpower on defence which would create a dangerous bias in the public mind for passive precautions rather than vigorous defence.

It was sound commonsense that London's best defence would be a strong and vigorous Air Force capable of bringing down an enemy Air Force.—Reuter.

POLICE FIRING AT BANO

Demand For Inquiry Into Sind Village Incident

(From A Correspondent).

The General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, Bombay, has received copy of a statement issued by the Secretary of Sind Provincial Congress Committee about the alleged misbehaviour of a police constable in the village of Bano (Sind.)

Three months ago a Congress Committee was formed in the little village of Bano. When the local police constable, Arab assaulted a villager a public meeting to protest against this alleged highhandedness was called by Mr. Noor Mohamad, the local Congress leader. Before the meeting started constable Arab arrived in mufti armed with a gun. He ordered the man beating the drum to stop and when Mr. Noor Mohamad objected to it he aimed the gun straight at him and said that he would not allow the meeting to take place. Mr Noor Mohamad realising that wisdom was the best part of valour asked the crowd to disperse. Determined to give an exhibition of his powers Arab fired twice in the air without any provocation whatsoever.

It is reported that subsequently the police filed a case against five Congress workers for holding a meeting without previous permission.

The Indian Civil Liberties Union is urging the Prime Minister of Sind to institute an enquiry into conduct of the police constable concerned and ascertain why the Congress workers were arrested.

TEACHERS' STATUS

(Continued from page 6)

in 1923 he began by doubling their pay

Essential Facilities

What a teacher wants in order to maintain his efficiency is security of service and peace of mind from family worries of financial nature. Realising this fundamental human need, several Western countries have tried to solve the problem by including among the conditions of service, items such as free lodging, free medical aid, insurance for physical disability incurred during service, pension, provident fund and contribution towards the maintenance of the widow and children in case of his death until the children come of age. Some teachers are given house allowance, transfer allowance, free education for children and so on. Such amenities are not imaginary but are granted by Western countries to their teachers not for nothing They know that it is wise investment in the interest of the nation.

The plight of our teachers compares miserably with this picture of teachers in Europe Enforcement of a minimum scale of salaries is the least that can be expected from Government, let alone other amenities Will the Government listen or will it be a cry in the wilderness?

'PLANE CRASH IN SUDAN

Assistant Bishop Bullen & Pilot Killed

LONDON, December 8.

Assistant Bishop Bullen lost his life in a crash in Sudan while flying in an R.A.F. Bomber. The pilot was also killed.

The accident occurred between Ber and Juba.—Repter's Special.

ONE PHILIPPINE 'PLANE TRACED

MANILA, Dec. 8.

One of the two Philippine 'planes was found in the Tayoba's Province, where it made a forced landing, the passengers escaping injury, but the 'plane carrying M. Santos and Lee is still missing.—Reuter.

"CYGNUS" AIRMAILS SALVAGED

LONDON, Dec 8.

It is stated that practically all the mails aboard "Cygnus" have been salvaged Some are being held at Brindisi for drying but the bulk is expected in London later in the afternoon.—Reuter.

British Comedian Dead

MONTANA (Switzerland), Dec. 8.

The British comedian, Laddie Cliff, died at a British Sanatorium here. His wife Phyllis Monkman was at his bedside.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP TRAIN FAILS

JERUSALEM, Dec. 8.

An attempt to blow up a goods train before dawn failed, owing to the vigilance of the engine-driver who noticed a stone barricade on the permanent way on which a bomb was found.—Reuter.

Military Court Confirms Conviction

JERUSALEM, Dec. 8.

Major-General Wavell confirmed the convictions on a Septugenarian Arab father and his son by the Military Court at Nazareth for carrying arms The son's sentence of life imprisonment was confirmed, but the father's was reduced from life to one year, it is believed, owing to his age.—Reuter.

KING PAYS SURPRISE VISIT

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The King paid a surprise visit to the aircraft works at Brooklands and saw aeroplanes being built under the Rearmament Programme. He was accompanied by Lord Swinton.

The news of the Royal arrival was only communicated to thousands of employees a few minutes before.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI PLAYS INDIAN MUSIC

LONDON (By Air Mail)

A society has been formed in Rome to foster cultural relations between Italy and India. Visits to Rome by groups of Indian musicians and dancers will be arranged.

A visit by one such group was paid recently.

Mussolini received them in state and listened to their music for several hours. He asked for an interpretation of every song and then tried to play some of the unfamiliar instruments himself.

Then he called for his violin and tried to accompany their strange Indian tunes. Finally he played them some Italian folk tunes.—"Evening Standard."

GUJARATI HINDU STREE MANDAL

Under the auspices of Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Sabha a musical performance and various dances and dramatic scenes were enacted in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall at 4 p.m. on Wednesday when Yashvant Kunvarba Saheb of Jamnagar presided.

The science commencing with a prayer in praise of Gujarati and followed by a Bhajan, interesting sweet music by Ualini Parekh, a dance by Rupa Munshi with scenes like castle of Books and 'victims of Civil Disobedience' were well appreciated. The famous song of Javerichand Meghani in silent guestures, Dialogue on 'A problem' also were very interesting. At the end there was a display of Gurba dance and Orchestra.

The Secretary of the Mandal after reading the annual report, requested the President to give away the prizes to the best actors. The President of the Mandal, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas, spoke on female education The prominent members were Lady Kikabhai Premchand and Lady Taraben C. Mehta. At the close of the function Yashvant Kunvarba Saheb of Jamnagar was profusely garlanded.

Canada's Huge Marine Programme

Multi-million Dollar Plan To Be Launched Immediately

WASHINGTON: Dec. 1.

It is authoritatively learned that the Maritime Commission is ready to start within a fortnight a multi-million dollar programme to rehabilitate the merchant marine.

An official said that bids would be asked for 20 million dollars worth of construction, including, at least, ten 9,000-ton cargo ships costing about one million 7,50,000 each.—Reuter.

FEDERAL BONDS OVER-SUBSCRIBED

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.

The new issues of Federal Bonds and Treasury Notes announced yesterday were oversubscribed by one of the largest percentages in Treasury's history, states Mr. Morgenthau, the bond subscriptions being estimated at 15 times the amount available and the notes at 11 times the supply.—Reuter's Special.

MADURA MILLS STRIKE

Madras Govt.'s Court Of Enquiry Submits Recommendations

MADRAS, December 8.

On September 21 the Government appointed Mr Chandrasekhara Ayyar, District and Sessions Judge, Madura, as a Court of Enquiry under the Trades Disputes Act to enquire into the dispute between the employers of the Madura Mills and the workmen.

THE FINDINGS

The Court found the system of two weeks night and one week day shift not unreasonable, and it also found that the strike on September 9 was undertaken without previous representations to the employers and the secretary of the Madura Labour Union had acted unreasonably in supporting the same.

The Court has made certain recommendations in respect of increase in wages and reduction in the hours of work

GOVERNMENT DECISION

Another recommendation is that the workers should give notice before a strike.

The Government is inclined generally to endorse the conclusions of the Court and to draw the attention of the management and workers to the Court's observations on the subject of the relationship between employers and the workers' organisations The Government trust that a properly constituted Union of workers in the mills will be duly recognised by the management in the interests of industrial progress and peace in the province

On the question of a notice of strike, Government has already declared their policy in a 'communique' of October 22, which still holds good. The Government trust that the management of the mills will give due consideration to the Court's recommendation for an increase of wages, a reduction in the hours of work, especially for workers employed on the night-shift.—A. P.

MUSLIMS ARE WITH CONGRESS

SYLHET, Dec. 8.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, paid flying visits to halt a dozen places in the interior of the district, receiving addresses of welcome and purses wherever he went.

At Baramchal and Kulaura the Congress President, replying to addresses presented by the Muslim community, urged them to join the Congress in greater number.

A Muslim deputation at the later place assured him that Muslims were with the Congress in its fight for freedom and desired to work in harmony with Hindus to that end.—A.P.

DELEGATES' ELECTION

Last Day For Filing Nominations

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

To-day (Thursday) is the last day for filing in of the nomination papers in respect of the delegates' elections from the City of Bombay to be held on Sunday, the 19th December, 1937.

Nomination papers duly proposed and seconded by qualified Congress members must reach the Office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House Bombay 4) to-day before 6 p.m. (S.T.).

Japanese To Demand Surrender Of Nanking

VANGUARD OF ARMY AT GATES OF CAPITAL

Chinese Refusal To Capitulate Will Lead To Bloodiest War

SHANGHAI, December 8

It is understood that Japanese demand for a surrender will be delivered to Gen. Tang Shengchi, Commander of the Nanking Garrison, before the Japanese forces attempt to force an entry into the City. Simultaneously, the Japanese authorities are expected to request the foreign Consular officials to urge the evacuation of their remaining nationals from Nanking.

Though the Japanese are tightening the ring of steel around the capital, their leaders declare that they are in no hurry to enter, preferring in keeping with their traditional military code of honour, to capture the City, without causing a heavy loss of life among the non-combatants

The Japanese report that Gen Tang's troops will find retreat almost impossible owing to the lack of transport facilities across the river and exposure of whatever boat is available to aerial attack Thus a Chinese refusal to capitulate would develop the seige into the bloodiest encounter of the whole war.

Japanese vanguards have now reached the "unicorn" and "Morning Sunshine" gates, two out of the eighteen historic portals.—Reute.

CHINESE DIVISION AT NANKING

NANKING, Dec. 8.

A Crack Division of Chinese troops belonging to Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has just arrived. The remaining British, American and German Embassy officials have boarded ships in the river, where they will remain for the night time.—Reuter

JAPANESE 'PLANES OVER Br. FRONTIER

HONGKONG, Dec. 8.

Three Japanese 'planes flew along the British frontier here today, apparently scouting the road to Canton, which is at present being constructed. Chinese gunners fired at the 'planes which did not reply.—Reuter.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK TO RESIGN?

SHANGHAI, Dec. 8.

Hitherto there is no foundation for the report that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek has resigned. His intentions are a mystery, but it is possible he will tender his resignation after the fall of Nanking. It will accord to the Chinese tradition, for Chiang will hold himself personally responsible for the fall of the Capital.—Reuter.

WATERY GRAVE FOR BR. SHIP

Capt. And Crew Rescued By Italian Steamer In Red Sea

CAIRO, Dec. 8.

The "Quarrington Court" sank last night in the Red Sea. The captain and crew were rescued by an Italian steamer

It is understood that the cause of the accident was a broken intake pipe, resulting in the flooding of the engine room. The steamer was carrying a cargo of jute bags from India to the United States.

The salvage ship "Protector" has gone to the scene of accident from the Suez.—Reute

FOURTEEN CREW REACH SUEZ

CAIRO, Dec. 8.

The Italian steamer "Capitano A. Cecchi" with fourteen crew on "Quarrington Court" arrived at Suez. The remaining nineteen members of the crew and captain are due at Suez to-night, aboard British steamer "Grange Park." All are awaiting repatriation.—Reuter.

GAMA'S CHALLENGE TO EUROPEAN WRESTLERS

day at the Alhambra theatre in London there used to be five to eight bouts and none could stand for five minutes against Gama, who used to defeat them within the prescribed time-limit. This sort of wrestling bouts went on for six months, and almost all the Champion wrestlers of Europe had been defeated. All of them including Rowler, Gouch, Zybesco Mahomed and others accepted Gama as Europe's Champion wrestlers.

"UNCHALLENGED"

Then Gama turned his attention to the thirty Japanese wrestlers who were then in Europe and the best Champion amongst them. He threw out a challenge that he would defeat all the thirty of them within an hour, and in case he failed to do so, he would pay hundred and fifty pounds. No reply was given to his challenge for days together and he renewed his challenge a month before he left for India and included in the challenge all the European wrestlers also. There was no response. After attaining the unchallenged position in Europe he came back to India.

MANY MACES

In India, he met several well-known wrestlers in the country and defeated all of them. He has received seven huge maces, both gold and silver, apart from several other medals. One of them was presented by the Prince of Wales in 1922.

ZYBESCO DEFEATED

In 1928 Zybesco, the great European wrestler, challenged Gama and came over to India to fight him. The bout took place at Patiala and it did not even last a few seconds as Gama had already vanquished the European in the twinkling of an eye.

Next year the Maharaja of Patiala, the Patron of Gama, went to Europe and was approached by Paterson, who said that he would not accept Gama as the World Champion, as he (Paterson) had defeated Zybesco. The Maharaja accepted the challenge on behalf of Gama and invited Paterson to visit India, which he did in 1929. Hundreds of nobles, Maharajas and Nawabs had assembled to witness this great fight between two great wrestlers. But Gama took only two minutes to defeat the great Paterson.

AIR ATTACK ON TUNGAN FORCES

Fate Of Rebellion Under General Mahub Shah's Leadership

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

According to a report about the latest situation in Sinkiang, it appears aerial attack was made by Urumchi authorities on some Tungan forces sent up by Ma Singh Ghay who had been appointed as Commander-in-Chief at Kashgar and deputed to Khotan to put down disturbance among the troops who rebelled under the leadership of General Mahub Shah.

When Ma Singh Ghay succeeded in regaining control over the Tungan forces he disarmed them and established authority there The Urumchi Government ordered him to return to Kashgar which he did not comply with and instead sent a force of Tungans to fight Government forces at Karghalik. Tungan forces, however, did not proceed to Karghalik and on their way back they were attacked from air resulting in many being killed. The rest either fled or surrendered. Ma Singh Ghay, with his staff, has been removed to Urumchi and the area from Karghalik to Cherchen is under control of Kashgar authorities.—United Press.

TASHI LAMA'S DEATH SEQUE

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8.

No change in the administration of Tibet which is now being carried on by the Regent is reported following the death of Tashi Lama

It is expected the reincarnation of Dalai Lama will soon be discovered.—United Press

Tennyson's Lead By 178

Cricket Club All Out For 189

LANGRIDGE'S SPLENDID INNINGS: BANNERJEE'S 4 FOR 24

SCORES:—

Tennyson's XI (1st Innings) 367
Cricket Club of India (1st Innings) 189

The Cricket Club of India, at the close of play on Wednesday, were 178 runs behind on their first inning's showing against Lord Tennyson's XI, who had put up 367. The Club batsmen, who entered on their first venture at 12-25 a.m. were all dismissed by 5-15 p.m., the appointed time for the close of play. On paper the home team were a strong batting side, but to-day, stars like L. P. Jai, Amar Nath and Vinoo Mankad failed. In fact, was it not for the fight put up by the batsmen lower down on the batting order, there was a possibility for the tourist's attack running through their opponent's defence before they reached a 100. After the fall of the seventh wicket, Mohmed Saeed, the Punjab batsman and R. G. Hopkins stopped the rot and raised the Club's total from 74 to 157.

The gallant little Meherhomji, aided by Bannerjee, also did his bit. He hit in care-free style all he could, and made with Bannerjee a last wicket stand of 30. From observations, critics were unanimous that the Club bats were at sea against the fast stuff of Gover and Pope. Admitting that the bowling was good, there was nothing very outstanding about the attack, to make our men crumble before it. Apologists, however, had it that Amar Nath should not have played back to the ball he did; Amar Singh was wrong in stepping out to the delivery of Edrich, that beat him, and Merchant had himself to blame when he fell. But excuses are not accepted by the rules of cricket or the umpires in charge. The only consolation now that comes into being, is that with only a day's play to go a draw is almost a certainty.

Langridge, who had passed his century on Tuesday, stayed till he reached 144. In doing this he earns the honour of being the first batsmen to score a century on the Brabourne Stadium ground. Incidentally, his score is the highest individual effort, so far, of the tour.

Bannerjee must be given the credit for the dissolution of the five last partnerships of the visitors cheaply. He was responsible for four of those at a cost of only 24. Gover and Pope, of the English attack must have been satisfied with their work with the ball, as both dismissed four bats each, giving away only 43 and 31 runs, respectively.

DETAILS OF PLAY

With five men down for 300 yesterday, Langridge and McCorkell, the overnight not outs resumed the tourists' innings on Wednesday morning.

The batsmen got going straight away and 20 was added to Tuesday's score in the first 10 minutes. McCorkell, at 8, gave a difficult chance, to Vinoo Mankad at square-leg, which was not taken.

He celebrated his life by taking 3 off Bannerjee. Amar Singh after this sent down a maiden over to the same batsman. Langridge, at this juncture, had the people in the stands, in good humour as he scored off any ball that afforded opportunity but Bannerjee at last beat him as Langridge in trying to lift him, snicked the ball to first slip, where Amar Singh held a high catch. (325—6—144)

Langridge had batted for 4 hours and 8 minutes for his 144, which included 12 fours. The Sussex and England player played a perfectly correct innings and much was due to him for the change in the position of the game.

Pope Dismissed

G. H. Pope, who signalled his arrival with a brace off Bannerjee, did not stay to conquer as he was held off the third ball he received from Bannerjee, Vinoo Mankad, bringing off a nice single-handed catch at square-leg, (327—7—2).

Capt. T. O. Jameson joined McCorkell and opened his account with a late-cut for 2 off Bannerjee This stroke should have got him four but for a smart return by Merchant. The English Captain repeated his stroke, which gave the tourists 330 but Bannerjee spread-eagled his stumps with his next ball.

Bannerjee seemed to be bowling in his usual form this morning. He was getting plenty of speed and spin off the ball and was difficult to play, this being his third victim on Wednesday all being dismissed in the first half hour. (331—8—4).

T. P. B. Smith followed Jameson and with occasional singles this pair raised the total to 340, which made the rate of scoring, this morning, a run a minute. 350 of the innings was signalled at 11-50 a.m.

Double Change In Bowling

Amar Nath relieved Bannerjee at this total. His first over was a maiden and was unlucky not to have had Smith's balls with his second ball.

Jai made a double change in the bowling, when he put on Vinoo Mankad at the Club House end in place of Amar Singh. This change proved fruitful as the first ball of Vinoo Mankad's second over returned Smith to the pavilion, Meherhomji taking a fine low catch behind the sticks. (358—9—12).

Last Pair

A. R. Gover and McCorkell formed the last association, the former nearly playing on, to his wicket, third ball that came down to him.

McCorkell and Gover were playing slow cricket and took absolutely no chances with the bowling. These tactics made the home captain put on Bannerjee again and at 367 Meherhomji was responsible for the second splendid catch, taking Gover on the leg-side off Bannerjee. The wicket-keeper had to throw himself to the ground to effect the dismissal. This was a real bit of brilliant wicket-keeping.

The tourists, who were 300 for 5 yesterday, thus only added 67 runs to their overnight total, their final credit being 367.

Bannerjee was the hero, this morning, his bag being 4 dismissals for 24 runs, for which he sent down 8.1 overs. His closing figures for the innings were 27.1 overs, 1 maiden, 89 runs and 6 wickets.

CRICKET CLUB ENTERS DEFENCE

At 12-25 p.m. the Cricket Club of India entered on their first venture, Vijay Merchant and Vinoo Mankad being the first pair. Gover took the bowling from the Marine Drive end

Merchant opened the home side's account off the third ball from Gover with a single. Vinoo Mankad steered the next ball through the slips for two. Pope was given the leather to use from the Club House end. His first delivery went to the boundary for four byes. Merchant was not comfortable, facing Pope and the five balls that followed got past the batsmen being unplayable. Mankad scored his side's eighth run off Gover. Merchant, who was very cautious, did nothing with the rest of the over. Pope next sent down a maiden over to Mankad; he was fast and swinging nicely to the leg. There was speed behind Gover's deliveries. Merchant snicked him through the slips and sent the first decade up, after 17 minutes.

Vinoo Mankad at this total fell a victim to Gover, Langridge holding him in the slips, (10—1—3). R. K. Ranvirsinghji was the next bat. Pope now was coming off very fast and the ball was inclined to bump, which troubled Merchant, yet, he took a toll of 7 of balls that kept down in one over. Ranvirsinghji sent up 20 with a single, 5 minutes before lunch. Merchant was less subdued now, but the field was well placed and very little was allowed to get past.

At Lunch the Cricket Club of India were 22 for the loss of one. Merchant (11 not out) and Ranvirsinghji (2 not out) being together.

Sir Roger Lumley being introduced to Lord Tennyson's Team on Wednesday.

Game After Lunch

The resumption after the lunch interval was at 2-15 p.m., when Ranbirsinhji faced Pope, a bye off the fifth ball brought Merchant against the Derbyshire bowler; a single, however, took him back to his former end, from where he snicked Gover through the slips for two. Merchant got another one with a similar stroke. Gover was again inclined to bump and a rising ball struck Ranvir on his hat, which evidently hurt the batsman a little.

McCorkell Retires

McCorkell, the tourists wicket-keeper, felt ill and retired, the game being suspended for a few minutes. Evidently Gibb took up his place behind the wickets, Peebles taking a place on the field. Merchant reached his individual 20 by steering Pope to the off-boundary. He had taken 2 off the same bowler just previous to this. A risky run, taken by Ranvir off Gover, almost had Merchant run out, when the score stood at 36. A fine glance through the slips for a four by Merchant sent the score to 40, Gover being the bowler to suffer. While Merchant was scoring steadily, Ranvir was distinctly ill at ease against both men in charge of the attack.

Vijay reached his individual 30 after he had been playing for 53 minutes. At the same time the Cricket Club of India got their first 50 of the innings. One run later Ranvir put his leg in front of a straight one from Gover and an appeal for l.b.w. was upheld by the Umpire. (51—2—8).

Amar Nath In

Amar Nath received an ovation when he came in to take Ranvir's place. He "cracked his duck" with a single, off Gover.

Three Cheap Dismissals

Bad luck now faced the home-side and Merchant, who, in attempting to hook Gover fell down. In doing so, he hit his wicket and returned to the pavilion with 32. Much was expected from Vijay, and the spectators were sorely disappointed at his accident, (52—3—32).

Cheap Dismissals

The home-side skipper, L. P. Jai, joined Amar Nath and took a 2 and a 4, off Gover's bowling. Still further disaster awaited the C. C. I., as Pope, with the first ball of his seventh over, had Amar Nath l.b.w. (58—4—1). For no addition R. K. Indravijayasinhji was sent back Pope clean-bowling him, (58—5—0).

Mohd. Saeed was the next man in. Edrich replaced Gover and Jai collected 3 off his first ball. Saeed played out the rest of the over for no addition to the total. Things continued to go wrong with the Club and 61 saw Jai, one of the home-side's hopes, go out to Pope, being l.b.w (61—6—9).

At the fall of the 6th wicket Amar Singh became associated with Mohd. Saeed. Smith was put in-charge at the Club House end. The batsmen playing treated his bowling light-heartedly This sprightliness proved expensive to Amar Singh as in stepping out to hit Edrich, he was clean-bowled (74-7-5).

R. G. Hopkins filled the breach and with a single off Edrich, he crossed over to the other end to face Smith, whose second ball he cut for a brilliant four. Everything that Saeed and Hopkins were doing, was watched with keenness as the Club's hopes of not being dismissed for a paltry total lay in their efforts.

Capt. Jameson, at 82, brought on Worthington replacing Edrich at the Marine Drive end The Derbyshire and England bowler sent down a maiden over to Hopkins. His next six balls gave the club no run. In fact, off his fourth ball, Hopkins gave a difficult chance, to Edrich in the gully, which was not accepted. Saeed entered double figures when took five runs off Smith

First Century.

The C. C. I. reached the first 100 after their innings had lasted for 138 minutes.

At tea the total stood at 106, Saeed and Hopkins being together with 22 and 12 respectively.

After tea Parks was given the ball, relieving Worthington, his first delivery gave Hopkins four runs. Saeed gave a display of some very correct late-cutting and collected runs at a good speed. Hopkins was doing his bit as well and the Cricket Club supporters fervently hoped that the good things, now being seen, would continue. The Punjab batsman was now punishing the bowling and took 9 runs from Smith off three successive balls. He followed this up with another 6 runs in the next over and with a single off Smith reached his individual 40.

Pope returned to attack at 137. Another change was made at the opposite end, Langridge being entrusted with the ball. Saeed, in trying to lift Langridge to the off boundary, gave Edrich a high catch, which was dropped but it must be mentioned that the fieldsman had to run in a good distance to get to the falling ball. Saeed was 43 at this stage. 150 was put on the telegraph board with a four from Saeed's bat. Seven runs later Hopkins made a mistake and fell a victim to Jameson, being given out l-b-w., when he had 33 to his account. This seventh wicket partnership had yielded 83 runs, at a time when every run was of value to the Club. (157-8-33). Bannerjee came and took the place of Hopkins, but two runs later the association was dissolved, Saeed being caught by Worthington off Pope, when he had made 53. (159-9-53). Saeed and Hopkin's returns shattered all prospects of the Club putting up anything of a show against the Tourist's total. Though, Bannerjee and Meherhomji, the last pair made a gallant effort to force the pace. The tail wagged to some extent and 30 was put on by the last pair in 20 minutes. The innings however, closed before 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday. Gover with the penultimate ball of the last over of the day bowled Meherhomji 23. The beaten batsmen had been really fast, his was a short and happy life. Gover and Pope shared the bowling honours each bowled four men, the former conceding 43 runs and Pope allowing 31.

LORD TENNYSON'S XI

(First Innings.)

J. H. Parks, c Indervijayasinghji, b Bannerjee	4
W. J. Edrich, c Meherhomji, b Amar Singh	0
P. A. Gibb, c Indervijayasinghji, b Bannerjee	17
N. W. D. Yardley, c Jai, b Vinoo Mankad	87
J. Langridge, c Amar Singh, b Bannerjee	144
T. S. Worthington, c Amar Nath, b Vinoo Mankad	46
N. McCorkell (not out)	18
G. H. Pope, c Vinoo Mankad, b Bannerjee	2
Capt. T. O. Jameson, b Bannerjee	4
T. P. B. Smith, c Meherhomji, b Vinoo Mankad	12
A. R. Gover, c Meherhomji, b Bannerjee	3
Extras	30
Total	367

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Amar Singh	33	6	101	1
Bannerjee	27.1	1	89	6
Amar Nath	19	3	56	0
Vinoo Mankad	24	3	63	3
Vijay Merchant	5	0	19	0
Ranvir	2	0	9	0

Fall Of Wickets:—
1 for 0, 2 for 14, 3 for 30, 4 for 179, 5 for 281, 6 for 325, 7 for 327, 8 for 331, 9 for 358 and 10 for 367.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA—1ST INNINGS.

V. Merchant, (hit wicket) b Gover	32
Vinoo Mankad, c Langridge b Gover	3
R. K. Ranvirsinhji, l-b-w b Gover	8
Amar Nath, l-b-w b Pope	1
L. P. Jai, l-b-w b Pope	9
R. K. Indravijaysinghji b Pope	0
Mohd. Saeed c Worthington b Pope	53
Amar Singh, b Edrich	5
R. G. Hopkins, l-b-w b Jameson	33
S. Bannerjee, (not out)	8
K. R. Meherhomji, b Gover	23
Extras	14
Total	189

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gover	10.5	0	43	4
Pope	15	7	31	4
Edrich	4	1	9	1
Smith	9	0	39	0
Worthington	3	2	7	0
Parks	4	0	18	0
Jameson	3	0	18	1
Langridge	2	0	10	0

FALL OF WICKETS

Fall of Wickets:—1/10, 2/51, 3/52, 4/58, 5/58, 6/61, 7/74, 8/157, 9/159, 10/189.

Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of Bombay, being introduced to the Cricket Club of India's Team on Wednesday.

Day Of Sensational Collapses

Bannerjee Plays Havoc With Leather

JAMES LANGRIDGE RECORDS THE HIGHEST SCORE OF HIS SIDE

L.B.W. Code Makes Short Work Of Indian Batsmen

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Unlike the first day of the festival match between Lord Tennyson's team and the Cricket Club of India, when as many as 330 runs were amassed for the loss of only 5 wickets, the second day's play saw a complete collapse on both sides. While the remaining batsmen of the tourists were routed for the addition of 67 runs the home team had the dreadful spectacle of losing 7 of their best wickets for 74 runs only.

Had not their tail wagged a little vigorously, they would have been cut off, even before they reached 100. However, they did well to raise the total to 189. Follow-on is now a matter of course. The question is whether the home team will be able to avoid an innings defeat to-day. If their star batsmen throw away their wickets in the manner they did yesterday, such an eventuality will not be at all surprising.

The heroes of the day were Bannerjee and James Langridge. The Bengali bowler was in such a deadly form that the tourists found it difficult to face him with equanimity. At one time he was so dangerous that he actually demolished three wickets within the space of 10 minutes for six runs. And there was no bumping business in it. His ultimate analysis showed six wickets for 89 runs—a splendid effort indeed in a tall scoring match.

Langridge on the other hand, gave a magnificent display of polished batting, knocking up 144 runs which had no blemish to complain of. This is the highest individual score among the tourists during their present sojourn. Edrich held this distinction so far having registered an innings of 140 not out at Karachi against a Sind XI. The intrinsic value of Langridge's achievement is greatly enhanced by the fact that he did it against a mightier attack and at a critical moment of his side.

Confident Beginning

Merchant and Mankad opened the home batting in a confident fashion. But just when the first decade was telegraphed on the board, the Jamnagar player needlessly touched a rising one from Gover and gave a dolly catch to Langridge. Ranbirsinhji who joined the All-India skipper, also faced the fast bowling of Gover and Pope with quite confidence. After the lunch interval, Ranbir had a bumping one from the Surrey bowler striking his hat. Of course it was his own fault as he tried to hook it to the leg boundary. A little later McCorkell had to leave the field indisposed. Gibb took his place behind the stumps. It took more than ten minutes to effect the change.

Their Landslide

After the Indian pair had carried the total beyond the half century mark, the landslide began. Ranbir was out l.b.w. to Gover. Then Merchant in trying to pull a bumper from Gover to leg fell down to break his own wicket. Vijay had played cautiously for a period of seventy minutes to compile his 32 runs. While Amarnath fell a victim to the l.b.w. code after scoring a single, Indravijaysinhji returned to the pavilion before he had broken his duck. In fact he was out first ball. Jai beginning stylishly, lost his wicket also for offending the law which Ranbir and Amarnath had violated before him. Of course, this was their usual nemesis. Amarsingh was soon to follow them to the pavilion. But he was clean bowled like Indravijaysinhji. Seven wickets were down for 74 runs, six of which were claimed within the space of 24 runs and as many minutes.

Heart-Rending

Surely this was a heart-rending state of affairs for the Indian crowd which had gathered in their thousands yesterday to enjoy the delightful innings of their favourites. They were sadly disappointed at their poor displays. I do not remember of another match of the tourists where they perpetrated such a massacre after a promising start. Gover and Pope had done all [illegible]

Smoke Nuisance

The match seemed to be all over. There was a most disturbing element in the whole show. Somebody had started a fire opposite the Stadium in the north over the refuse collected. Volumes of smoke invaded the grounds and enveloped the whole Stadium. There is not the least doubt everybody in the area was terribly affected with eyes burning. Under such circumstances the players were bound to be upset and liable to make mistakes. It is a pity this should have happened to spoil the play. The nuisance persisted during the whole afternoon.

A Courageous Stand

It was at this juncture Mahomed Saeed and Hopkins rose to the occasion. They batted gallantly—with perfect confidence and freedom—to stop the rot and increase the total by 83 runs. Saeed was eventually responsible for the biggest contribution of his side, namely 53, scored in a period of 93 minutes. Hopkins stood next in order with 33 to his credit. This pair deserve great praise for their courageous stand. Meherhomji and Banerjee taking their cue from these two daring colleagues added 30 runs to the total.

The bowling honours of the tourists were carried away by Gover and Pope, both fast bowlers for 43 and 31 runs respectively. It remains to be seen how the Club batsmen face them today. It is worthy of note that the pitch is by no means badly worn out. And it is still capable of yielding good many runs.

Before I close these note, I must thank the Cricket Club of India on behalf of my colleagues for attending to our complaint promptly. 'Status quo' has prevailed and everybody is happy in the Press Box.

Vinoo Mankad and Merchant going to bat on Wednesday.

X'ians v. Parsis

Parsis Collapse In C. P. And Berar Quadrangular

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

Christians met Parsis to-day in the Central Provinces and Berar Quadranguiar.

Christians batting first scored 138, the special feature of match being the seventh wicket partnership between Mane and Careless, which yielded 47 runs.

Careless, Christian Skipper, played a captain's innings and remained unbeaten with 32. Mane hit the first sixer of the Tournament

PARSIS COLLAPSE

The Parsis were skittled out for 81. The departure of Battliwalla was a signal for collapse and the remaining eight wickets fell for 35.

X'IANS' SECOND KNOCK

With a lead of 57 runs, Christians started their second knock at 3-30 and compiled 90 runs for 5 wickets down when stumps were drawn.

Hewtson, who opened the innings was out to the last ball of the day, his contribution being 43.

SCORES

CHRISTIANS (First Innings)

Hewtson, b. Sanjana	11
Sweet, b. Mehta	1
Fraser, l.b.w. Wadia	39
Leakey, b. Assundaria	5
Cobin, l.b.w. Pocha	13
Stacey, b. Pocha	5
Careless (Capt.), not out	32
Mane, c. Contractor, b. Irani	25
Sullivan, b. Irani	0
Nairn, c. Pocha, b. Wadia	4
Banyan, c. Mehta, b. Irani	0
Extras	3
Total	138

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Mehta 1 for 29.
Wadia 2 for 32.
Sanjana 1 for 15.
Assundaria 1 for 8.
Pocha 2 for 40.
Irani 3 for 13.

PARISIS (First Innings)

Kapadia, l.b.w., b. Banyan	1
Battliwalla, l.b.w., b. Stacey	24
Major, c. Stacey, b. Sweet	15
Irani, c. Cobin, b. Sweet	6
Pocha, not out	16
Mehta, b. Sweet	0
Sanjana, l.b.w., b. Sweet	1
Assundaria, b. Sweet	2
Contractor, run out	0
K. Sanjana, b. Stacey	0
Wadia, run out	0
Extras	16
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Banyan 1 for 9.
Sweet 5 for 26.
Stacey [illegible] 8 the
Stacey 3 for 17.

World of Wireless

Television Comes To India!

BBC TRANSMISSIONS RECEIVED AT DELHI RADIO CENTRE

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The television transmission from the Alexandra Palace, intended only for London listeners, have been picked up on several occasions recently by the Receiving Centre of All-India Radio at Delhi. The Research Engineer reports that, during one of the regular observation periods carried out daily at the Receiving Centre, the sound programme from the Alexandra Palace was received quite clearly. Although observations have been made on these wavelengths since the early part of this year this is the first occasion on which the Alexandra Palace has been received. These observations are part of an extensive programme of study being carried out in connection with the performance of short wavelengths, the strength of atmospherics and the extent of disturbance caused by magnetic storms, etc. to shortwave transmission in India.

The sudden appearance of signals on these very short wavelengths in this month was not entirely unexpected. At this time of year the condition in the ionosphere are such that the most favourable conditions are obtained for long distance propagation of the ultra high frequencies—particularly when the entire path between the sending and receiving station is in the daylight. Another factor particularly favourable to the reception of the ultra high frequencies at the present time is that the maximum of the eleven-year-cycle of sunspot activity is now being reached and these ultra high frequencies may be expected to be audible at unusually great distances, but after 1939 such good reception will gradually become less frequent until during the sunspot minimum in 1942-45 reception at these abnormal distances is most unlikely to occur. It may be difficult at first to see the connection between sunspot activity and wireless reception on the very short-wavelengths. However the amount of sunspot activity has a very marked influence on the state of the ionosphere. During periods of high sunspot activity, the ionization density in the upper atmosphere is at the maximum and it is only during periods of high ionization density that long distance ultra short-wave transmission is obtained. The particular layer in the upper atmosphere which is believed to be responsible for the return of ultra shortwaves to the earth at great distances is known as the "F" layer.

SHORTENING THE WAVE-LENGTH

Measurement of the highest frequency on which wireless waves return from the ionosphere permits a considerable amount of information to be obtained about the state of the upper atmosphere. As the wavelength of wireless transmission is gradually made shorter and shorter a wavelength is eventually reached when the energy radiated to the upper atmosphere is no longer returned to earth but escapes into space. The lowest wavelength at which the upper atmosphere returns a wireless wave to earth is therefore a measure of the state of ionization.

Although the reception of television signals such as those from the Alexandra Palace is of considerable technical interest, it must not be assumed that this makes possible the use of television receivers by the general public at great distances. There has been a considerable amount of speculation in technical circles as to the effect that transmission over such long distances would have on a television picture. As is known to every listener, when short waves are received a certain amount of fading is always present due to the changing nature of the transmission path through the upper atmosphere. It so happens that these alterations which the original sound suffers, though noticeable, do not cause the sound to be unintelligible to the human ear, but there is no reason to assume that when a television picture suffers a similar modification due to transmission through the upper atmosphere that it will be intelligible to the human eye Up to the present time no case has been reported where it has so happened that a suitable television receiver has been available when a long distance television transmission of sufficient strength happened to be received. The likely effect, however of transmitting a television picture through the upper atmosphere would be to produce a series of images on the screen causing single line in the picture to appear as multiple lines. It is also probable that the picture would present a "shimmering" appearance similar to the reflection obtained from a slightly disturbed water surface. It is an interesting physiological condition that the eye is much more sensitive to distortion than the ear. Whereas in the case of a television picture the modification caused to the original picture would result in a single line appearing as a number of lines and thereby completely ruining the picture, the result of a similar effect in the case of sound transmission would only be to introduce a very slight echo which would not even be noticeable to the most acute listener.

The likelihood of satisfactory reception of television picture over great distances, even if sufficiently strong signals were obtained, therefore seems very remote at the present time.—A.P.

MULTI LISTENER

The "Multi-Listener" device patented by a Delhi Electrical Instructor. (See Column 5).

"MULTI-LISTENER"

Delhi Electrical Designs Radio Device

A "Multi-listener" Radio apparatus has been designed and patented by Mr. Hamid Ali, Electrical Instructor, Technical Institute, Anglo-Arabic College, Delhi.

The apparatus consists of a cover, having several flexible tubes attached to the cover of the earpiece of a head-phone or a loud-speaker.

It is possible for one or several persons to listen simultaneously to foreign and local broadcasting stations with a very low-priced Radio-receiver, having a Multi-listener attached to it.

This invention will further do away with the common complaint that Radio is a public nuisance taxing the patience and disturbing the peace of neighbours, as it will be possible, with this apparatus, for a man to hear the programme without disturbing the other at his side.

NEW WAVE-LENGTH FOR BOMBAY STATION

Director of Programmes, All-India Radio, Bombay, writes:—

As a result of listening tests carried out last winter it was found that the Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta stations of All-India Radio were suffering very considerable interference from distant broadcasting stations at night time. A search was made for clear channels in the medium-wave broadcasting band free from interference, and a sufficient number of such channels for the existing and proposed stations of All-India Radio were found. The frequency chosen for Bombay is 1231 kc/s or approximately 244 metres wavelength. The Bombay Station is now operating on this new frequency from the 15th, November.

This alteration of wavelength will have two effects, it will permit Bombay to be received free from interference from distant stations, and the greater separation between Bombay and Delhi now resulting will ensure that listeners in Bombay will be able to tune to Delhi without interference from the local station and 'vice versa.'

At a later date the Calcutta Station will be altered to a frequency of 1276 kc/s or 235 metres wavelength. A small change is also to be made in the frequency of the Delhi Station, but this will not be sufficiently great to be noticed by listeners.

RADIO STATION FOR PATNA

Bihar Education Minister Stresses Need

PATNA, (By Mail.)

It is understood that the Provincial Government will approach the Government of India for the establishment of a broadcasting station at Patna. It appears that Dr. Syed Mahmud, Minister for Education and Development, has already addressed the Director of All-India Radio, pressing, Bihar's claim for a broadcasting station. It is felt that a broadcasting station is indispensable to Bihar, especially in view of the Ministry's proposed rural development scheme, which, it is stated, would receive a great fillip if broadcasting facilities were available in the province. It is also stated that if a broadcasting station were established in Patna, up-to-date market rates of agricultural commodities could be broadcast daily and thereby enable the cultivator to reduce the middle-man's profits and secure a better price for his commodities.

Ex-M.P. Visits Bombay Yoga Institute

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

Mr. Peter Freeman, an ex-member of the Parliament, visited the Yoga Institute at Chowpatty to-day and had a long personal talk with Shri Yogendra, its founder.

He discussed with Shri Yogendra many aspects of the Yoga culture. It appears that he came to see miracles but was greatly surprised to learn that Yoga is an exact science. He highly appreciated this new representation.—United Press.

AFGHAN PRINCE ESCAPES FROM JAIL

Family Starving For Want Of Funds

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 7.

It is understood, Sardar Mohamed Umarkhan one of the Afghan princes on parole recently escaped from Nainital.

Mohamed Umarkhan's family is at Allahabad with his elder brother Mohamed Sarwarkhan. Maintenance allowance given to Sardar Umarkhan has been stopped by the Government although no such step was taken when Sardar Umarkhan escaped in 1928 to make bid for the Afghan throne. Allowance was then given to his wife.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Umarkhan. There has been a longstanding controversy regarding the allowances to both brothers. Allowance of Rs. 250 per month to each was fixed when they were bachelors. Now their family has grown and they ran into debts. They made representations for the enhancement of their allowances and arrange payment of debts. In July last they courted imprisonment and on release were paid Rs. 18 per day. This payment was stopped towards the end of August. Reduced rate at Rs. 13 or 14 was given until Sardar's disappearance led to the discontinuance of his share. As protest Sarwarkhan too refused to accept the allowance with the result that both the families are now almost starving for want of money.

More Prisoners Released

DINAJPUR (Bengal) December 6.

In pursuance of the policy to relieve congestion in jails in Bengal, the Government have released 33 prisoners from the local jail. It is understood that a further batch of 17 prisoners has been recommended by the jail administration for similar treatment—A. P.

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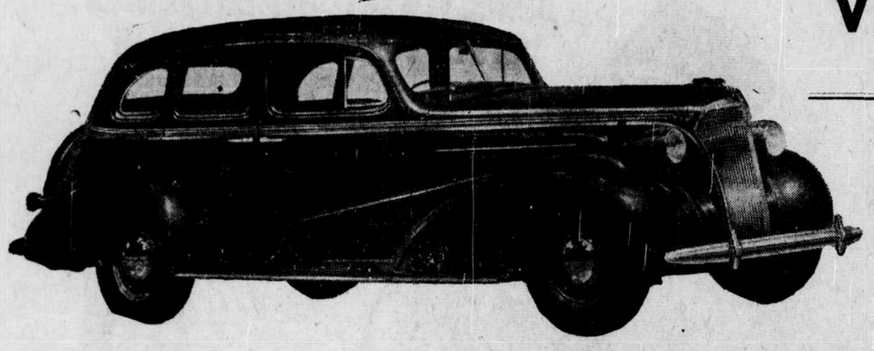

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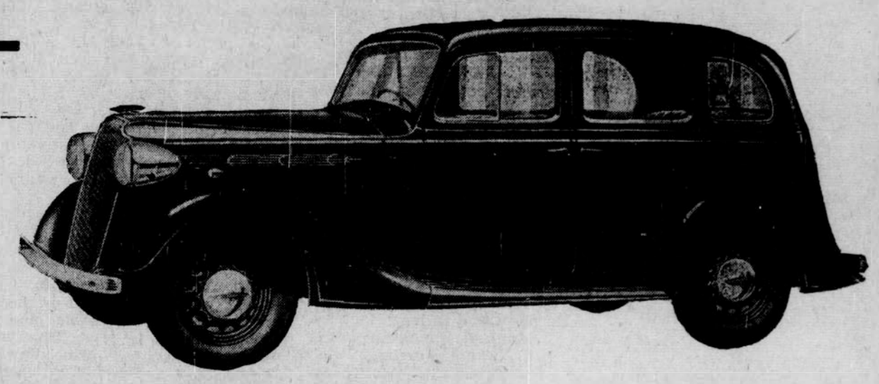

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Raise Monuments Of "Panchayat-Ghars"

DR. KATJU ON SELF-GOVT. FOR KISANS

U. P. Minister's Plea For Amicable Settlement With Zemindars

(From A Correspondent)

LUCKNOW, Dec. 8.

While visiting Shivagarh to open the Agricultural Exhibition Fair on Monday Hon. Dr. Katju, Minister for Justice, United Provinces, delivered a speech at a meeting of 12,000 Kisans at Shivgarh, District, Rae Bareli. He impressed upon the audience that the present Government is the Government of the people themselves. Ministrs of the Government have been installed by Congress and Congress is nothing but the representative of the people.

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Proceeding Dr. Katju emphasised that they were endeavouring to establish Panchayati Raj, where there would be no discrimination between Zemindar and Kisan, or Hindu and Muslim. "But Panchayati Raj is not a garland of roses. It is in fact a crown of thorns. With its advantages this form of Government brings numerous responsibilities to the people. So far you have been thinking," said Dr. Katju that the Commissioners, Collectors and other administrative heads are responsible for peace and order in the country but under Panchayati Raj you are yourselves in truth responsible for these and they are all your officers to assist you in keeping the peace."

RAISE MONUMENTS

Speaking about rural reconstruction Dr. Katju laid stress upon the necessity of establishing Panchayat Ghars, which should be a monument of willing co-operation of every single soul of the village. "Let these halls be your dearest treasure" he said, "and let them be the centre of all social activities, where you may assemble and discuss and learn all about the world."

HOW TO HONOUR THE FLAG.

Continuing the Minister said: "You have just hoisted the National Flag. This flag belongs to all classes of people. All of us should live under it in such a manner as not to injure one another. In this way alone we can maintain the honour of the National Flag. We should not give cause for complaint that the Tricoloured Flag has led to ruin of any particular class or any particular individual. Until the new Tenancy Legislation is passed the tenants and zemindars should live amicably under existing law.

PLEA FOR COMPROMISE.

Dr. Katju then referred to the coming agrarian reforms and said that he was of opinion that it was better to arrive at a compromise and secure fifteen annas by mutual agreement rather than that succeed in getting full sixteen annas with discord and dissension all round.

DON'T EMBARRASS GOVT.

He impressed upon the audience that tenants should pay rent for 1345 Fasli to enable Zemindars in the meantime to pay revenue to Government. If they fail to do so the Congress Cabinet may find difficulty in carrying on the administration. This would bring discredit on them as well as on their beloved institution, the Congress.

He explained all that Congress Cabinet was doing and referred particularly to the Tenancy Committee, which was expected to come out with its report in three months' time.

Polling In E. Khandesh Bye-Election

JALGAON, Dec. 8.

The polling in East Khandesh East Constituency bye-election commenced this morning at 8 a.m.

The voting appeared dull throughout, till noon about 20 per cent. voting.—A. P.

CHOWDHURY BACK TO CONGRESS

CUTTACK, Dec. 8.

Mr. Gopa Bandhu Choudhury, who was a prominent Congress leader but had been outside Congress for the last four years, has staged a come-back to the Congress fold. He has filed his nomination paper for delegateship to the Haripura Congress session.—United Press.

RALLY ROUND CONGRESS

Mavlankar's Address At Nasik Public Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Dec. 6.

An appeal to the public to ignore minor differences and rally round the banner of the Congress was made by Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, at a mass meeting held here last evening, under the auspices of the local City Congress Committee, when a rousing reception was accorded to him on behalf of several institutions in the City.

Mr. Mavlankar did not wish to deal with controversial political questions owing to the position of the Speaker that he occupies today. In his opinion that was necessary wih a view to maintaining the dignity and prestige of the Congress. According to him it is the duty of every Congressman to win the confidence and support of those, who are suspicious to-day, by sacrifice and service. And in addition to these duties of a Congressman, Mr. Mavlankar had to maintain the confidence of the various parties in the Assembly. And hence he declined to express his opinion on any controversial subject.

STRENGTHEN CONGRESS.

Stressing the necessity of strengthening the organisation of the Congress, Mr. Mavlankar impressed up on the audience that the elastic words of law and constitution were interpreted in practice, in favour of the strong Merely because Swaraj is universally acknowledged to be their birthright, it could not be won by arguments. For the achievement of Swaraj, they must cultivate strength and organisation. Provincial Autonomy will also be reduced to precious little nothing and the Ministers will be unable to do anything, if they have not got the support of the organized public in the nation. He, therefore, appealed the public to strengthen the organization of the Congress.

A dinner party was given in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Mavlankar in the office of the District Congress Committee, when all the local Congressmen were present. He visited several institutions in the City.

ABOLITION OF KHOTI URGED

Recommendations Of Ratnagiri Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent)

RATNAGIRI, Dec. 7.

A general meeting of the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee was held on December 4 and was in session for three days.

A sub-Committee was appointed to inquire and report on conditions of Agriculturists in this district. The Committee were unanimous in their findings except on one point, viz. the Khoti question which has become the bone of contention for the last one or two years among Congressmen. Three members of the Sub-Committee including the chairman (whose casting vote made his report the majority report on this matter) recommended the retention of Khoti rights, but suggested certain improvements in the Khoti tenure in order to afford relief to the tenants.

After a heated debate for about two days, the recommendation of the minority of the sub-Committee for the abolition of Khoti was adopted.

Any tenant, who continuously cultivates land for 12 years is recommended to be given the status of a permanent tenant.

CUTTACK.—Messrs. Profulla Ghose and Kumarappa have prepared a scheme for village industries which will be taken up by the Government shortly.

REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE

Bombay Govt. Delegates Authority To All Collectors

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Authority has been delegated to all Collectors to give suitable remissions of land revenue when land is damaged by water-logging.

Collectors have also been asked to give relief in such cases on their own initiative whenever cases come to their notice without waiting for applications for relief from the occupants of land.

RAJNANDGAON MILL LOCK-OUT

Ruiker Sees Political Agent

RAIPUR, December 7.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker interviewed Lieut.-Col. Hinde, Political Agent at Raipur this morning regarding the Rajnandgaon Mill lock-out and had a long discussion. He suggested an independent arbitration by the Judicial Officer or the setting up of a Court of Inquiry as contemplated in the Trades Dispute Act. Lieut.-Col. Hinde, gave a patient and sympathetic hearing to the workers' case.

It is understood the Political Agent, in a telegraphic communication to the Resident at Calcutta, states that a decision is likely to be announced soon.

The Drug District Congress Committee arranged a public meeting last evening, Mr. M. R. Jha, President, presiding. Mr. Ruiker addressed the meeting and exhorted the people to support the Rajnandgaon workers. He said that workers fight was fair and their conduct most non-violent. The management want to starve the workers into submission and the duty of the citizens was to support the workers.

Mr. Pyarelal Singh, a Congress member of the Legislative Assembly, also made a similar appeal. Mr. Jha promised all financial support on behalf of the Congress and the Citizens of Drug.

Mr. Ruiker will be returning to Nagpur to-night.—United Press.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION AT NAGPUR

Employers Refuse Recognition

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 6.

A new trade union called Electrical Workers' Union has been formed at Nagpur with Mr. V. R. Kalappa, M.L.A., as President. The Union claims that it represents nearly seventy per cent. of the workers employed in the Nagpur Electric Power House and it is reported that the management of the Power House to which it applied for recognition has refused the same.

POONA METAL POT WORKERS STRIKE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

Metal pot workers residing in Vetal Peth Poona have been on strike since Thursday. The strike has spread to the entire industry and to-day nearly 700 workers have downed tools.

In the evening there was a procession of the strikers and a meeting was held at Shanawar Wada maidan explaining the demands of the strikers. They are as follows:—

(1) Collective bargaining with the Union;

(2) Increase in the rate of wages paid for maund.

(3) Certain percentage upto 7 per cent. which is deducted by the merchants for charitable and religious purposes to be abolished.

The Merchants' Association met last night and considered the demands of the strikers.

SHOLAPUR'S CONFIDENCE IN MINISTRY

SHOLAPUR (By Mail)

The Executive Committee of the Sholapur City Congress Committee passed a resolution yesterday, Mr. Lunje alone dissenting, expressing disapproval of the statement regarding the use of Section 144 Cr. P. C., and Criminal Law Amendment Act at Sholapur which was issued by Mr. Lunje, one of the Secretaries of the Sholapur City Congress Committee, without consulting Congress workers in the Committee. The resolution also expressed full confidence in the Ministry who, the Congress Committee hoped, would make every effort to improve the condition of the Criminal Tribes.—United Press.

KHAN BROTHERS MEET ON 'ID' DAY

Family Re-Union At Utmanzai

PESHAWAR (By Mail).

After saying the Id prayers, the Premier left last afternoon for his country home at Utmanzai, where Khan Abdul Gafar Khan has also arrived.

The Khan brothers spent the Id day at their home and received the loving tribute and Id felicitations from countless Congress workers and peasants. They returned to Peshawar last evening and have proceeded to-day to Malakand to see the Hydro-electric Scheme Works.

Khan Abdul Ghafar Khan has given the following statement to the Associated Press:

"As I am always on tour in the country-side apropos Congress organisational work letters and telegrams addressed to me reach me late. I regret I cannot comply with the numerous kind invitations for attending election campaigns, political conferences and other allied functions as at present my hands are too full with Congress organisaton work in the Frontier villages I hope my Congress friends in other provinces will realise my limitations and excuse my inability to comply with their kind invitations.—A. P.

'ID' IN YEOLA

Hindus' "At Home" To Muslims

YEOLA, Dec. 6.

Yeola has a big Muslim population. So the Id Festival is always great. But this year it was given a national turn and this was unique in Maharashtra. Hindus arranged an "At Home" in the Vineya Mandir and invitation was extended to about 125 Muslim and Hindu prominent men from all ranks. The Mandir was tastefully decorated. Mr. Apte Guruji, president of the local Congress Committee thanked his Muslim friends for attending in large number and laid stress on the importance of such social gatherings.

Dr. Bhat said that before the advent of the British, Hindus and Muslim lived in harmony, and honoured each others religion and saint. Now they must unite and achieve freedom.

Mr. Dani said they must try to remove communal leagues which are oiling the foreign machinery.

Then Muslim speakers rose and vied with one another in thanking their Hindu brethren for honouring the Id Festival. Several of them extended an invitation on behalf of Muslims for an "At Home" at next Hindu Holiday. An old prominent Mussalman Mr. Hafiz Rahimtulla could not suppress his feelings of joy and said he was happy to see such unique occasion in his life time.

In this way the Id passed off to the joy of both the prominent communities.

Nariman's Sacrifice

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the last statement of Mr Nariman in the Press he has made a touching reference to the disinterested nature of his public service. I think it is due to him and the public that I should disclose a certain fact pertinent to that subject. At the close of the long drawn out Harvey-Nariman case, the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, the lamented Merchant Prince and Patriot, was so favourably impressed by his ability and wonderful achievement that he and three other equally philanthropic and appreciative friends offered a sum of Rs. One Lakh to Mr. Nariman as a donation for the out-of-pocket expense and actual loss he had sustained in conducting that case. Mr. Nariman had completely suspended his thriving practice for over a year and besides it was well-known that he had to spend a lot to collect much valuable material and fight single-handed such powerful opponents; it was a generous offer spontaneously made, actuated by a high sense of appreciation. There was nothing sinister or underhand in that offer, still Mr. Nariman refused that most generous offer with thanks and told his friends and admirers that he would not lower the high standard of public service by putting a money value on it. I remember late Mr. Dinshaw's tribute on that occasion. He said: "Find me another man in the country who could resist such a temptation and possessing such high ideals and standard of public service." I am sure many friends of late Mr. Dinshaw know about this incident as he often referred to this in appreciative terms.—Yours, etc.

D. DINSHAW.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

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GUARANTEED FOREVER

Way To Restore Wage-Cuts

Reliance On Owners' Figures Of Profit Inadvisable

JOINT STATEMENT BY A. I. T. U. C: AND N. F. T. U. C. TO TEXTILE INQUIRY COMMITTEE

The Bombay Provincial Committees of the National Trade Union Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress have submitted a joint statement to the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee containing their replies to the questionnaire relating to interim recommendations.

A Bulky Statement

The statement, which is signed by Mr. R. R. BAKHALE, General Secretary of the National Trades Union Federation and Messrs. R. S. NIMBKAR and S. A. DANGE, on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, covers 30 pages and four appendices

It emphasises that the information received from the individual mills with regard to profits, etc., is not a safe guide for considering an immediate wage rise for the whole of the industry. It suggests that consolidated statements for every textile centre should be prepared, so that the committee may be able to take a general view of the textile industry as a whole.

ABSENCE OF LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE

The statement complains against the absence of a Bombay Labour representative on the Committee and points out the serious disadvantages the Bombay labour suffers on that account.

After briefly dealing with the first six questions which are mainly for the employers to answer, the joint statement gives a detailed history of the wage-cuts made in Bombay City since 1933. The position is summarised thus:

Between July 1926 and December 1933 there was reduction in the earnings of mill workers to the extent of 16.94 per cent.

Between December 1933 and April 1934 there was a further reduction of about 4 per cent in earnings.

As a result of the introduction of the minimum wage scheme of the Bombay Millowners' Association in July 1934 it is calculated that as compared with the earnings in December 1933 the earnings of the time workers who were put on the minimum rates of wages should have gone down by 8.4 per cent. and those of the piece workers on minimum allowance by 20 per cent.

As a result of the change in management in the case of a number of mills after the crash of the Currimbhoy group of mills, the workers in such mills got rates of wages lower than those described in the scheme of the Millowners' Association. This must have resulted in some further cut

Rationalisation which extends over about one-third of the Bombay mills has led to a reduction in earnings. The extent of which it is difficult to ascertain

The joint statement concludes that a reduction in earnings varying between from 30 per cent. to even perhaps 40 per cent. must have taken place since 1933.

Defects Continue

With regard to the improvement in the condition of the industry the statement points out that so far as the organisation and management of the industry is concerned, the defects pointed out by the 1934 Labour Office Report still exist. In other respects the conditions have changed greatly and there is therefore no justification for the continuation of the wage cuts.

Discussing the question No. 9 about the necessity of an immediate increase in wages the statement says that the conditions have so improved as to warrant an immediate rise in wages. The statement deals exhaustively with the following factors which are generally taken into consideration in calculation a wage increase:—

Production of the industry,

Quality of the production,

Efficiency of the workers,

Exports and Imports,

Protection granted to the industry and standard of living of the worker and cost of living.

Exhaustive Facts

The statement gives exhaustive tables containing figures about the progress of the cotton mill industry, quality and description of woven goods and yarn produced in Bombay City, imports and exports etc., and proves that in every one of these respects the cotton industry has shown great progress, except in the improvement in the standard of living of the working classes.

With regard to the latter point the statement gives figures about the average monthly income and expenditure of working class families in Bombay, their indebtedness and the interest thereon and the cost of living index numbers, which conclusively show that the standard of living has not improved.

It also points out that the health of the workers has deteriorated owing to night shift working which entails extra strain and greater fatigue on the operatives. Finally the statement makes the following demands with regard to the extent to which wages should be introduced in Bombay City:—

All cuts made either by individual mills or by a section or the whole of the industry since 1933 should be restored.

All cuts that might have been made under the scheme of the Bombay Millowners' Association, introduced in July 1934, should be restored. The scheme should be either withdrawn or so changed that the cuts made thereby are fully restored.

In the rationalised section of the mill industry, the earnings should be so increased that at least 75 per cent. of the financial benefit that may have accrued to the mills should go to the workers, pending the complete investigation of the processes of rationalisation in the Bombay Mills and the publication of the Committee's report. Till then all further rationalisation should be stopped.

The restoration of the wage cuts should be so made as to secure for the workers the earnings that they were getting in July, 1926 In the rationalised mills, the workers should get increased wages on the basis of the July 1926 rates and earnings and as recommended in the third suggestion made above.

An extra remuneration should be paid to the workers on night shifts and their hours reduced.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

(Continued from page 6)

shall be made punishable by fine. Experience in other countries shows that the cases of non-compliance are considerable in number. It is therefore necessary to provide for the imposition of heavy punishments on the defaulting employers.

Method Of Enforcement

The fixing of legal minimum rates of wages involves the adoption of some method of ensuring that these rates are actually paid. Usually this is provided by the appointment of Government inspectors. Under the Acts, special inspectors shall be appointed to enforce minimum wage orders, or this work shall be undertaken by ordinary factory inspectors. Uniformity of enforcement can be ensured only if the task is entrusted to a central authority, and not separately to each Trade Board. Employers shall be required to keep registers showing the names of workers, together with adequate records of their wages. These records shall be open to examination by inspectors. If enforcement is to be secured, the system of inspection must be adequate. It will be wholly impossible for a small number of officers to make inspection adequate for securing the Acts. Hence a sufficiently large number of inspecting staff would be necessary.

(CONCLUDED)

COURT OF INQUIRY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, December 4.

It is understood that the next session of the Madras Assembly will commence on December 20.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet to-day at the Secretariat. His Excellency the Governor presiding. All the Ministers except the Hon. Mr. Gopal Reddi, attended the meeting which lasted nearly an hour.

The Ministry for Public information, in a communique regarding Government's previous announcement, to appoint a Court of Enquiry to investigate the dispute between mill owners and employees in Coimbatore District, says that they expect the report from the Collector by the end of the third week of December. As soon as the Collector's report is received and considered, Government would take steps to constitute the Court of Enquiry.—A. P.

Spiritual Sanction Behind Madras Debt Bill

Islam Bans Interest: Proposal Conforms To Hindu Tenets

IF 'C. R.' WERE A KING

MADRAS: December 6.

THE CONGRESS HOUSE WAS FILLED TO THE UTMOST CAPACITY LAST NIGHT WHEN THE PREMIER, MR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, INAUGURATED A CAMPAIGN IN FAVOUR OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEBT RELIEF BILL, PROPOSED TO BE INTRODUCED INTO THE MADRAS LEGISLATURE IN THE THIRD WEEK OF THIS MONTH.

AT THE OUTSET THE PREMIER SAID THAT HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES HAD ENTERED THIS WEEK ON A MUCH MORE DIFFICULT AND PROBABLY EQUALLY IMPORTANT IF NOT MORE IMPORTANT A STRUGGLE THAN IN THE CASE OF THE PROHIBITION BILL. IN THE CASE OF THE LATTER EVEN THEIR OPPONENTS COULD NOT SAY ANYTHING AGAINST IT.

Hindus and Muslims, rich and poor alike felt that drink was a bad thing and any attempt to put down a bad thing was welcome. But to-day over this measure they could not expect the opponents to unite in that manner in one single aim if not in procedure.

Those who wanted all private property to be abolished as an inconvenient and superannuated system and those who held property most sacred and to be kept for all time as part of not even nature but of God might probably unite and say that the bill was bad.

In the case of prohibition it was easy to carry through for yet another reason. They took, so to say, the country and their opponents by storm in that session. They had come out victorious from the election with the halo of triumph still warm around them, warm to the touch and not merely visible.

Now they were not taking things by storm, the tea had got cold and the Congress triumph and the victory at the polls had now to be remembered—it was not felt in the consciousness of the people and had become a thing of memory.

To-day the non-release of a prisoner was very much more remembered than the release of a prisoner. More than all that, there was the difference in essence between the two measures.

In the case of the present bill they were not fighting against an evil which was condemned by Hindu feeling but they were going to help a man even against his own mind against the tradition and the genius of the country. As against that Hindu feeling that debts should be repaid, there was another Hindu belief which had been almost forgotten now and on which they depended. That belief was that interest should not be exorbitant and according to Hindu custom and usage at no time could they demand more than double the amount that was lent. That belief had now been lost because of the more scientific principles of the law of contract.

Therefore they depended in this bill on the ancient Hindu idea that interest should not be allowed to accumulate beyond a certain amount. Of course their country was not all Hindu and a good part of it was Muslim. But there they had got a better ally in the culture of Islam than perhaps even in Hinduism, because according to Islam all interest was wrong and lending for interest was wrong.

Dealing with the principal provisions of the bill the speaker said according to the proposals if a man had paid more than double the principal which he took he should be declared to have discharged the debt. Where he had not paid that but something less, he would pay the difference between that and double the amount or the principal whichever was less. But this was not to be applied to all debts.

The bill was not designed to deliver all debtors from the grasp of creditors. It was intended only in respect of a particular industry, agriculture which was the basic industry. It was intended to renovate and relieve agriculture from the difficulties under which it was placed now. If agriculture was improved, all other professions and industries would automatically improve.

In agriculture itself there was no distinction made between small and the big agriculturist or one kind of agriculture and another. It was difficult to divide them like that; for they ran into an unbroken chain of debtor and creditor and dependent and supporter. All those who followed other professions than agriculture were excluded from the benefits of the bill.

Proceeding the Premier said: Supposing on the 14th July last when we took up office, when I went to the Government House to be sworn as a good Minister, came back to you and said: "I am such a great man, the world has undergone a change, the Congress has taken charge of the Government and as a memento of our taking charge we declare that upto to-day principal alone would be due to the creditors and all interest till now written off," I do not think creditors would have objected and none of you would have thought that it was wrong. That is just what we are doing to-day. Principal alone shall be paid. We had not the strength or perhaps the imagination coupled with the strength on our side to do that then. If I had been a Maharaja instead of a Prime Minister, I would have declared a proclamation to the following effect: "As a token of our assuming office, rising on this golden throne we hereby declare that principal alone shall be due uptil to-day and all interest up till now shall be deemed discharged. May our people be happy!" I do not think it would have read absurd It would have read quite a reasonable proposition. It is only because we were not kings with such prerogatives to declare and make proclamation like that, we have to go through a process of consideration, consultation and deliberation in drafting the proposal and getting it passed after a complicated legislative process in both the houses If the proclamation had been made on the 14th July and if it would have been accepted as reasonable or possible, I want you to accept it now as reasonable or possible. It may not be a proclamation now, but it is a unique measure to help the basic industry of our country. Therefore you should look upon it with the same amount of generosity if not tolerance as you would look upon a royal proclamation on a proper occasion. This measure that principal shall alone be due upto 1st October and interest shall be granted thereafter is right, is correct, is just and in consonance with the Hindu and Muslim sense of our country."

Concluding Mr. Rajagopalachariar invited constructive criticisms so that hard cases might be met if possible not by making 250 and odd sections as the Government of India Act, but by adding a few clauses to 15 or 20 sections which the Bill would contain

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu, Member, Council of State, who presided welcomed the bill as a whole as one bringing relief to the poor ryots. He however reserved detailed analysis of the proposed measure to a later date

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GOODYEAR

G.P.6.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 11 POINTS UP

Bullion Firm But Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

On Wednesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York Cotton closed firm despite the bearish Bureau report which estimated the crop at 18,746,000 bales.

BULLION FIRM.

London Gold and Silver ruled firm.

WHEAT EASY.

Wheat was easy. Base metals were dull.

SECURITIES QUIET BUT STEADY.

The London Stock Exchange was quiet and inactive with fresh stimulus lacking. Giltedged Securities kept quiet steady with not much doing.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec. 8.

Previous closing	7.87
To-day's opening	7.89
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	7.98
Difference	+.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Previous closing	4.51
To-day's opening	4.50
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	4.51
Difference	Unchanged.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April-May ..... Rs. 163-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 8.

Cotton early showed a quiet but steady tendency with operators generally awaiting the Bureau announcement but its release which detailed a crop of 18,746,000 bales did not have much effect as it was generally thought that the size of the crop is not now of greater importance than the amount of cotton going into loan with the result that prices continued to move cautiously slow.

Trading in March commenced at 7,89 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing prices advanced moderately on better Liverpool and scattered trade buying but the demand was generally slow. After publication of the report the market displayed steadied tendency but the market lacked aggressiveness with the resultant moderate activity with the price hovering around 7,91.

New York cotton finally closed at 7.98 with a rise of 11 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (7.83/7.83) 7.84/7.84
January (7.90/7.90) 7.89/7.89
March (7.95/7.94) 7.93/7.92

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

American December (4.49) 4.49
American January (4.51) 4.51
Sakels January (6.36) 6.35
Sakels March (6.43) 6.42

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery moved between Rs. 163.2 and Rs. 160.8 The closing rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 162-10. Prices improved despite bearish Bureau figures.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 8.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-5 3/4

JUTE

New Crop November December (£19 5/8 paid and value) December January £19 3/4 paid and value.
Dunlop December (£22 1/4) £22 1/4 sellers
Lightning December (£21 1/4) £21 1/4 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2 value) 7 5/16 buyers.
Forward April June (7 11/16 paid and value) 7 1/2 paid and value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 sellers) £14 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 7/8 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 7/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Liverpool Wheat opened quiet with March at 90 7/8 and May 91. Prices declined on local selling and liquidation following lower overnight cables and after being dull for some time the market was again subjected to further selling pressure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 8.

Chicago wheat opened quiet with December at 0.95 1/8. The Market showed little activity in the absence of any fresh incentive with traders generally holding off with the price later rallying partially to 0.95 1/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec. 8.

Previous closing	4.99 13/16
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 5/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec. 8.

Previous closing	4.99.97
To-day's opening	4.99.85
To-day's closing	4.99.62

FRANC RATE

London, Dec. 8.

Previous closing	147.07
To-day's opening	147.07
To-day's closing	147.09

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.85 and then eased to 4.99.72 on lack of support.

The Sterling dollar cross-rate closed at 4.99.62.

Franc opened at 147.47.

The Sterling franc cross-rate closed at 147.09.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.103) 11.103
New York on Bombay (37.80) 37.76
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (95.05) 95.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (7/8 to 15/16 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent
6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£197 buyers £197 1/4 sellers. Irregular) £194 3/4 buyers 195 1/4 sellers dull.
Lead (16 1/16 buyers 16 1/4 sellers. Easy.) £16 1/8 buyers £16 3/16 sellers. Quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£44 1/2 to £46 1/2) £44 1/2 to £46 1/2
Glasgow Iron sh. (112-0) 112-0

SILVER CABLES

London, Dec. 8.

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"American trade bought. Bears covered. Speculators bought. Market steady. ...

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 8.

Spot (18 1/2d.) 18 5/8d.
Forward (18 3/16d.) 18 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 8.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-9) £6-19-11

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec. 8. 10-0 p.m.

Silver ready	47	7	0
Silver Magsar	47	7	0
Silver Posh	47	9	0
Gold ready	34	7	6
Gold Magsar	34	8	0
Gold Posh	34	8	3
Sovereign	22	4	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Wheat January	5	3	9
Wheat May	4	15	6
Linseed May	7	11	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association)

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	11	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	11	0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	11	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7	11	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Dec. 8.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 91 3/4 as against the previous closing at 92 7/8.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Bombay, Dec. 8.

On Wednesday, the 8th December, 1937, no tenders were received.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 15th December, 1937, on the same conditions as previously announced.

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Dec. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98-9-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 98-8-0

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	98	10	0
Highest	98	10	6
Lowest	98	8	0
Closing	98	8	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 8.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 1/2 as against the previous closing at £93 5/8.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec. 8. 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£93 3/4) £93 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111 3/4) £111 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1953/68 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107) £107
5 per cent. Indian 1942-47 (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£106 3/4) £106 7/8.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent. Consuls (£74 1/4) £74. 3/8.
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£101 3/4) £101 3/4.
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent. Funding Loan (£111 7/8) £112.
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£101 1/4) £101 1/4
4 per cent. Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 8. 2-30 p.m.

Home industrials after being firmer ruled easier owing to the lack of fresh support otherwise markets generally were steady to firm and especially copper shares kaffirs and oil shares.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9.
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (60-10 1/2) 60-14 1/2.
Hydro Electric (dol. 5 1/8) dol. 5 3/8.
Musical Industries (17-9) 17-9
Princhin Johnson (38-6) 38-6.
Imperial Chemical (35-3) 35-3.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (71-8) 69-10 1/2.
Realisation 1930 (£51 nominal) £53 nominal.
Dunlop Rubber (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2.
Unilever Ordinary (35-4 1/2) 35-4 1/2.
Ford Motors (22-0) 22-0.
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£66) £67.
British American Tobacco (103-9) 103-9.
Carreas 'A' (£7 7/8) £7 7/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145-7 1/2) 145-7 1/2.
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-6) 21-0.
Distillers (103-0) 102-6.
Bredfords Dyers (£5 1/2) £5 1/2.
British Celanese (£4 1/4) £4 1/4.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2.
Courtaulds Ordinary (45-9) 45-3.
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-7 1/2) 6-4 1/2.
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-6) 25-6.
Inter Nickels (dol. 41) dol. 44.
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (48-9) 51-3.
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-3) 18-3.
Consaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-7 1/2) 29-3.
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-3) 29-3.

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9 1/2) £9 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9.
Rio Tintos (18-0) 18-4 1/2.
East Rand Proprietors (56-3) 56-3.
Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£14 7/8) £14 3/4.
Associated Portland Cement (86-3) 86-
Trinidad Leaseholds (100-0) 100-0.
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 32-6.
Union Corporation (£7 3/8) £7 1/4.

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9.
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 78-9.
Burma Oil (116-3) 116-3.
Musical Eagle (12-6) 12-6.
Shell Transport (93-1 1/2) 94-1 1/2.
Royal Dutch (£37 3/8) £38 3/8.

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£61 1/4) £62.
L. and S. Ordinary (£28 7/8) £28 7/8.
L. N. E. R. Deferred (£4 1/4) £4 1/4.
Southern Dutch (£19) £19
London Paris 5 per cent. (£125 1/2) £125 1/2.
London Transport 'C' Stock (£81 1/4) £80 3/4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 8.

To-day' opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol. 34 3/4) dol. 36 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 30 1/4) dol. 32 3/8.
U. S. Steel Common (dol. 55 3/4) dol. 58 1/8.
U. S. Steel Preference (dol 108 5/8) dol. 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

Investment Buying In Securities

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.

On the Stock Exchange Brazilian Bonds were good. Indian irons were supported. Giltedged securities met investment buying. Home rails were encouraged by satisfactory traffics. Otherwise the market was very quiet. Conditions caused some irregularity in price movements.

In commodities wheat eased on Russian and Australian selling. Jute was firm on bearcovering.

Wall Street opened firm.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Better Feeling In Coals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

Jutes ruled quiet and business was very much restricted. In coals, easier conditions prevailed throughout the greater part of the session, but towards the close, a decidedly better feeling appeared and the market closed at best of the day. Teas were rather dull. In miscellaneous Indian irons opened slightly better, but eased off but again closed slightly better. Other speculative stocks also displayed somewhat easier tendencies. Government securities were steady.

The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—Three per cent. Paper 90/2 small lot, three and half per cent. Paper 98/8, four per cent. Loan 1960/70 114, five per cent. Loan 1939/44 105, five per cent. Loan 1945/55 120/10 small odd lot, five and half per cent. Loan 1938/40 102/12 small lot, three per cent. Punjab Bonds 1952 99 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial fully paid 1,573, Imperial Conty. 376, Reserve 124, Darjeeling Himalayan Ord. 79 small odd lot, Darjeeling Himalayan Pref. 107 small lot, Kalighat Falta 92.

Cottons.—Gaya Cotton and Jute Ord. 10/4, Kesoram 6/11.

Coals:—Aldih 4/2, Amalgamated 25/8, Bengal 347, Bhalgora 4/10, Bokaro and Ramgur 18/4, Burrakur 16, Dhemo Main 12/4, East Indian 25/8, Equitable 38/12, Jharriladih 16, Katras Jherrian 21/8, Lakurka 10, Munduipoor 9/2, New Beerbhoom 21/2, Raneegunge 35, Samla 2/2, South Karanpura 6, Talcher 1/10.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 282, Cnampdany 141 small lots, Budge Budge 236, Budge Budge Pref 146, Ft. William 195, Hukumchand 7/14, Howrah 47/12, Kamarhatty 465, Naihati 280, Presidency 3/3, Standard 250, Orient 130, Reliance 57/8, Burma Corporation 7/14, Consolidated tin 6/4, Indian Copper 2/7, Tavoy Tin 2/4, Dalmia Cement Ord. 11, Dalmia Cement Defd. 3/1, Bengal Aerating Gas 53, Bengal Telephone Ord. 19/4, Dacca Electric 20, Hukumchand Steel Ord. 10/10, Hukumchand Steel Defd. 2/14, Indian Iron 33/4, Marshalls 1/8, Steel Corporation Ord. 6/8, Steel Corporation Pref. 82/8 ex-div., Behar Rice 1/5, B. I. Corporation Pref. 150, Indian Cables 13/12, National Safe Deposit 4 disc small lot, British Burma Petrol 4/5, Tide Water Oil 12/10, Titaghur Paper A Ord. 18, Titaghur Paper "B" Ord. 18, India General Navigation Ord. 105 small lot.

Teas:—Eastern Cachar 10.

Debenture:—Three and quarter per cent. 1956/66, Howrah Bridge 101/6 small lot.—A. P.

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

KARACHI, Dec. 8.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton Jan.	15	14	9
Sind Cotton Mar.	15	15	6
Punjab Jan.	13	9	0
Punjab Mar.	13	9	6
Desi American Jan.	17	8	0
Desi American Mar. quiet	17	8	6
Wheat Dec.	28	7	3
Wheat Jan.	28	6	0
Wheat Mar.	28	5	3
Wheat July steady	26	6	0
Ram Dec.	22	6	6
Gram Mar.	22	7	0
Gram July	21	12	6
Toria Dec.	40	3	6
Toria Feb.	38	2	0
Toria Mar.	38	14	0
Cottonseed Jan.	17	1	6
Cottonseed Mar.	17	4	9

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON BY MILLS

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by mills in Indian States)—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

	During October 1937.	During October 1936.
British India	205,782	175,162
Indian States	45,759	36,462
Total—India	251,541	211,624

	Since 1st September 1937.	During corresponding period last year.
British India	398,130	342,542
Indian States	88,152	72,518
Total—India	486,282	415,060

N.B.—Due to corrections which have sometimes to be made in the figures previously published, the progressive figures shown in these statistics do not necessarily represent the sum of the latest month's figures and the progressive figures published in the preceding month.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

LONDON, December 7.

Dec. £12-10 Hull C.I.F.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Statement of the position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 3rd November, 1937:—

Demand Liabilities:—

(a) In India	12,83,72,000
(b) In Burma	9,37,09,000
Time Liabilities:—	
(a) In India	104,47,71,000
(b) In Burma	4,87,39,000
Cash:—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India & Bank Notes:	
(a) In India	5,96,68,000
(b) In Burma	2,73,000
(ii) Burma Notes:—	
(a) In India	10,000
(b) In Burma	17,11,000
(iii) Rupee Coin:—	
(a) In India	91,68,000
(b) In Burma	1,43,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin:—	
(a) In India	30,72,000
(b) In Burma	1,33,000
Balance with Reserve Bank	25,96,17,000
Advances:—	
(a) In India	100,33,43,000
(b) In Burma	4,38,86,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) In India	5,35,66,000
(b) In Burma	27,03,000

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 3rd day of December, 1937:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	32,02,16,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	178,20,91,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,39,64,000
Total Notes issued	214,62,71,000
Total Liabilities	214,62,71,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
A. Gold Coin & Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,96,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A.	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,53,05,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,37,45,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil.
Total Assets	214,62,71,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.11 per cent.

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 3rd December, 1937:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	8,43,43,000
(b) Banks	29,53,89,000
(c) Others	1,04,30,000
Bills Payable	9,49,000
Other Liabilities	1,34,85,000
Rupees	47,46,81,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	32,01,47,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	69,000
Rupee Coin	3,57,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,51,000
Bills Discounted	Nil
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Govt. of India Try. Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	4,90,74,000
Loans & Advances to the Govt.	3,00,00,000
Other Loans & Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,36,05,000
Other Assets	1,09,78,000
Rupees	47,46,81,000

x Includes £21,700 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

* Includes Cash & Short term Securities.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC CONCERNS

FIGURES OF GROSS REVENUE

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross revenue (subject to adjustment) of the said Companies for the month of November 1937 and for 5 months ended 30th November, 1937, were as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous financial year:—

	For the month of Nov. 1936. Rs.	For the month of Nov. 1937. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	3,10,676	2,91,807
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.	4,41,279	4,22,141
Tata Power Co., Ltd.	5,09,851	8,35,405

	For financial year upto Nov. 30, 1936. Rs	For current financial year Nov. 30, 1937. Rs.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd.	17,28,662	16,76,381
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co., Ltd.	21,77,653	20,17,221
Tata Power Co. Ltd.	27,52,604	41,74,033

Molla Oil Company's Output For November

RANGOON, Dec. 7.

The Molla Oil Coy. Ltd. wires:—Total production of crude oil from the Company's Minbu and Singu properties for the month of November was 18,657 barrels.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

P. & O. S. N. s.s. "Mirzapore of 4,135 reg tons, Capt. J. F. Waldrum arrived from Rangoon, with rice, timber and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation s.s. "Jalavijaya" of 2,297 reg tons, Capt. F. De Chaumont, arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon and Colombo, with general cargo.

Volkart Bros'. s.s. "Djambi" of 4,436 reg tons, Capt. J. Kreumer, arrived from Basra, with general cargo.

LOADING.

The following vessels booked for loading on 8-12-37:—

S.S. "Conte Rosso" (L.T.) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S.S. "Barpeta (M. M. & Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Verawal and Karachi.

S.S. "Corfu" (M. M. & Co.) for China, Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang.

SAILED.

L. F. Campbell s.s. "Lagan Bank" of 3,418 reg tons, Capt. J. Naismith sailed for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, with local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo-Iranian Oil Tanker s.s. "British Industry of 2,425 reg tons, Capt. J. H. Stockman, sailed for Abadan, with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Navigation s.s. "Jalabala" of 2,211 reg tons, Capt. H. McMullan, sailed for Rangoon, in water ballast. —

B. I. S. N. s.s. "Baroda" of 1,888 reg tons, Capt. W. F. Putt, sailed for Basra via Verawal, Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. "Hatipara" of 4,893 reg tons, Capt. W. G. Amey, sailed for Calcutta via Mangalore and Colombo, with passengers and local cargo.

B. I. S. N. s.s. "Takliwa" of 3,742 reg. tons, Capt. O. W. A. H. Hole, sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Dec. 8.

1 Laganbank 3418 Colombo 8-12 F F Campbell.
4 Burdwan, 2,879, Yokohama, 9-12, M. M.
5 Temple Yard, 3,126, Dunkirk, 9-12, Grahams Trading.
8 Djambi, 4,436, Colombo, 9-12, Volkart Bros.
12 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 11-12 K Nixon
14 Takliwa 3742 Durban 8-12 M M
16 Viceroy of India, 10,027, N.F., 19-12, M M

Victoria Dock

2 Hatipara 4893 Calcutta 8-12 M M
3 Baroda 1888 P Gulf 8-12 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busrah 9-12 M M
5 Cambay Star, 320, Malabar Coast, N.F., S. Hassum.
7 Janaka 530 Malabar Coast 8-12 Malabar Steamship
10/11 Jalarajar 3148 NF NF Scindia S N

Prince's Dock

A Alavi 2161 Jeddah N F, T Morrison
B Oostcappelle 348 M Coast NF Merchant S N
R Islami 3612 Jeddah 23-12 T Morrison
F Jalapalaka 2630 Rangoon 10-12 Scindia S N
G Sophie Marie, 677, Karachi, 8-12 Merchant S. W.
N/O Jalabala, 211, Rangoon, 812, Scindia S. N.
P Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Strathnaver 30-12-37 P and O S N
Cathay 16-12-37 P and O
Burdwan 4-12 P and O S N
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O S N
Chitral 23-12-37 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Castalia 10-12-37 Anchor Line
Clan Maciver, 16-12-37, James Finlay.

FROM HULL

Kioto 8-12-37 J F

FROM SYDNEY

Strathmore 18-12-37 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Conte Biancamano 30-12-37 L Triestino
Moncalieri 10-12-37 Lloyd Triestino

FROM OSLO

Formosa 27-12-37 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Muko Maru 9-12-37 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 9-12-37 N Y K
Anyo Maru 30-12-37 N Y K
Ozarda, 15-12-37, M. M.
Rajputana 24-12-37 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 10-12-37 L Triestino
Ranchi 10-12-37 P and O S N
Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FROM HAMBURG

Almkerk 20-12-37 L Edwards
Woolfsburg 10-12-37 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Pol. 23-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Harrison 9-12-37 F F Campbell
Sawokla 11-12-37 L Edwards

FROM JAVA

Tosari 8-12-37 Volkart Bros

FROM BASRA

Vasna 11-12-37 M M
Hilda 14-12-37 L Triestino
Bankura, 16-12-37, M. M.

FROM TRIESTE

Cortellezzo 14-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino
Riu, 16-12-37, L. T.

FROM TAUPSE

Br Energy 9-12-37 Anglo Iranian Oil

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 25-12-37 M M
Kenya 11-12-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalmohan, 15-12-37, Scindia S. N.

FROM RANGOON

Mirzapore 8-12-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Vita 9-12-37 M M
Dalgoma 12-12-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathmore 18-12-37 P and O
Rajputana 25-12-37 P and O
Ranchi 11-12-37 P and O
Narkunda 1-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 16-12-37 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong, 11-12-37, Killick Nixon.
Temple Yard 7-12 Grahams Trading
Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 10-12-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 24-12-37 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 10-12-37 L Triestino
Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Amitral 23-12-37 P and O
Burdwan, 9-12-37, P. and O. S. N.
Corfu 9-12-37 P and O
Conte Verde 15-12-37 L Triestino
Toyooka Maru 1-12-37 N Y K
Kunishima Maru 23-12-37 N Y K
Conte Biancomano 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Victoria 30-12-37 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 25-12-37 T Morrison
Islami 23-12 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 11-12-37 M M
City of Hongkong 11-12-37 K Nixon
Kunishima Maru 12-12-37 N Y K
Ellora 6-12-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalpalaka 10-12-37 Scindia S N

FOR BASRA

Barpeta, 15-12-37, M. M.
Varela 9-12-37 M M

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 22-12-37 M M
Tairea, 5-1-38, M. M.

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Irrawadi 6-12-37
S S Parvati 6-12-37
S S Hashemi 6-12-37
S S Sonavati 6-12-37
S S Janaki 6-12-37
S S Hatipara 7-12-37
S S Varelas (boats) 7-12-37.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 8.

S. S. "Conte Rosso" for Venice:—220 bales, cotton raw, K. Devchand.

For Famagusta:—20 bales, cotton grey yarn, Sasson J. David.

For Trieste:—214 bales, cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 235 bales, cotton raw, K. Devchand; 110 bales, cotton raw, Bombay Company; 55 bales, cotton raw, A. Podar.

For Istanbul:—60 bales cotton grey yarn, Sassoon J. David.

For Alexandretta:—30 bales, grey cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David.

S. S. "City of Hongkong" for Antwerp:—825 bales, cotton raw, Bombay Company; 55 bales cotton raw, B. Mawji; 50 bales, hemp raw, M. Nissim; 25 bales, cotton fly, L. O. Vora.

For Liverpool:—54 bags, kang grain, S. M. Rajgor; 60 bales, wool raw, A. J. Kabuttawala; 603 bags, linseed oil cake, A. Oomerbhoy; 1,400 bags, groundnut oil cake, S. Piras.

For Edynia:—55 bales, cotton raw, K. Devchand.

For Dunkirk:—40 bales, cotton waste clean, C. Jairam.

S. S. "Pres Harrison" for Naples:—340 bales, cotton raw, H. Nensey.

For Suez:—25 bales, cotton grey sheeting, G. N. Musrey; 75 bales, c c piecegoods, E. D. Sassoon.

For New York:—44 bags, psyllium seeds, D. Abraham; 701 bags, gum, N. Mulji; 50 bags, gum, E. Manji; 64 bags, sesame seeds, D. Abraham & Son; 25 cases, pistachionuts, D. Abraham & Son; 27 bales, cotton goods, Thos. Cook & Son.

For Boston:—50 bags, sesame seeds, D. Abraham & Son.

For Marseilles:—935 bags, groundnut seeds, M. Bhuta; 5,900 bags, groundnut kernal, M. Kanayalal.

For Istanbul:—120 bales, cotton grey yarn, A. Virji.

For Genoa:—1,000 bags, beryl ore, Cox & Kings (Agents).

For Izmir:—70 bales, cotton grey yarn, E. D. Sasson.

S. S. "Burdwan" for Kobe:—100 bales, cotton raw, S. Karamshi.

For Hongkong:—93 bales cotton grey yarn, J. Jewan; 25 bales, cotton grey yarn, David Sassoon; 30 bales, cotton grey yarn, Orient Tourist.

S. S. "Temple Yard" for Ghent:—55 bales, cotton raw, A. Podar; 220 bales, cotton raw, H. Nensey.

For Antwerp:—4,000 pkgs., groundnut oil cake, A. Oomerbhoy; 9,730 pkgs., groundnut oil cake, H. Rawji; 1,324 bags, groundnut oil cake, K. Prasad.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Dec. 8.

S. S. "Clan Murdoch", James Finlay & Co. from Glasgow:—102 cases cottons; 45 cases whisky; 107 bags stl rivets; 35 dms. luby oil; 255 bundles square faggot steel; 537 cases tubes; 465 cases beer; 250 bales unread newspapers; 74 loose c. i. sluice valves; 100 cases sanitary ware;.

From Liverpool:—67 dms. caustic soda; 104 dms. chloride of lime; 40 dms. perborate of soda; 100 dms. bleaching powder; 60 loose, liquid chlorine; 52 bags boiler cement; 176 cases aniline dyes; 46 cases asbestos mill board; 602 bdles. galvd steel towers; 152 bags boiler lagging; 554 cases cotton piecegoods; 76 cases cotton tent; 110 cases cotton yarn; 104 cases steel; 100 cases tires; 300 cases m. s. wire; 122 cases conduit tubing; 72 loose pneu. tyres; 100 loose c. i. pipes; 684 bales luby oil; 500 bdles. m. s. sheet; 109 dms. lubg grease; 40 cks. China clay; 100 pgs. bicarb soda; 100 cases fine salt; 37 cases writing ink; 120 bales exhausted cloves; 50 cases iron bort protectors; 43 cases oil engine; 100 cases soap powder; 222 cases machy; 50 bales old newspaper.

S. S. "Steel Inventor", M. Mackenzie from Port Arthur:—150 cases texaco spirit; 117 d/s. lubg grease; 456 d/s. lubg oil;.

From New York:—50 boxes fitter paper; 70 cases auto parts; 76 bales cotton tents; 84 bdles distilled cloves; 43 cases machy; 200 bales old newspaper; 150 bdles. asphalt; 221 cases dyestuff; 60 bales calcium carbide; 605 loose rubber tyres; 87 cases motor covers; 95 cases second-hand clothing; 133 cases flit; 36 cases laiquer; 48 cases agricultural wind mill; 52 cases corn flakes.

From New Orleans:—2,244 bags, mill starch; 1,550 bales cotton; 150 bdles. wood rosin.

From Swansea:—221 bags gum; 30 boxes tin plate.

U. S. Print Cloth Mills Curtail Production 25 Per Cent.

INCREASED HEDGE SELLING IN NEW YORK

Pre-Bureau Quiet Session

BOMBAY: December 8.

THE FINAL BUREAU REPORT ON THE PRODUCTION OF COTTON OVER THE U. S. A. COTTON BELT WILL BE ISSUED TO DAY. PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATES RUN BETWEEN 1,82,71,000 AND 1,86,01,000 BALES. IN VIEW OF COTTON GOING INTO LOANS, DO NOT LOOK FOR ANY IMPORTANT DECLINE, BUT U. S. PRINT MILLS HAVE CURTAILED PRODUCTION BY 25 PER CENT.

The New York cotton futures market opened quiet with no special feature and small declines reflected indifferent Liverpool cables.

There was further tired long liquidation with light hedging offsetting foreign buying and trade price-fixing, with textiles very sluggish print cloth mills are curtailing production by 25 per cent for an indefinite period. Finally increased hedge selling appeared but the session closed steadily.

The final crop estimate will be issued to-day and there was not much fresh business. All arrivals are now going into loans and there is scarcity of sellers. The Washington administration is taking a sympathetic attitude towards industry and we are entitled to a moderate recovery at the recent decline is overdone in some cases.

The Bureau figures may be the largest for the year but in view of increased of bales, the total ginnings will be below official crop estimate.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 7.90. Under scattered buying prices improved to 7.92 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased hedge selling and prices declined to 7.86 which was the lowest level for the day. The coming Bureau report dominated operations on the cotton market which marked time pending Government estimate and Washington developments. The market closed at a decline of 3 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 7.97c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was irregular with a restricted business and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 3 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.02c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with January 4.51. In a very dull market, current market factors provide for no speculative incentive. Bombay buying of distants ofiset hedging Later on there was straddle selling and hedging on limits which were absorbed by local buying. The market closed at a rise of 2 points to unchanged. Middling American Spot cotto prices improved 2 points at 4.64d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures declined 3 to 8 points and Uppers were one point up to one point down. The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a decline of 2 to 11 points.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York March highest 7.92—01 (10-11 a.m.), lowest 7.86—07 (2-53 p.m.). Liverpool January highest 4.52+03 lowest 4.50+01.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Expect quiet market to continue. Ultimately higher. No demand for Indian cotton. Convinced parity will be ultimately wider.

New York.—Easier undertone. Co-operative hedge selling. To-day's buying mostly for trade.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bro.:—"Market expects increased estimate. At about 15 points decline think good place start buying as look for tight situation later as so much cotton going into loan."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 7

January	7.82—04
March	7.87—06
May	7.93—03
July	7.97—04
October	8.04—03
Middling Spot	7.97—06

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

	Bales.
Journal of Commerce	18,491,000
Fossic Bureau	18,271,000
Average of New York Cotton Exchange Members	18,366,000
Co-operative Cotton Association	18,601,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec 7

December	7.89+02
January	7.95—02
March	8.02—03
Middling Spot	8.02—02

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 7

11 A.M. RANGES—

January	7.86/7.86
March	7.92/7.92
May	7.96/7.96

NOON CALL—

March	7.91
May	7.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec 7

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	37,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	11,000 bales.
Day's exports to the Continent	30,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 7

December	4.49+02
January	4.51+02
February	4.53+02
March	4.55+01
April	4.57+01
May	4.59+01
June	4.60+01
July	4.62+01
August	4.63+01
September	4.64
October	4.66
November	4.68
Middling Spot	4.64+02
	10-12 a.m. quotations
January	4.51
March	4.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 7

F G F Spot	8.14
GIZA—	
Spot	7.11+2
January	6.35—3
March	6.42—3
May	6.48—3
July	6.53—3
October	6.60—8
November	6.56—8
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.93—1
January	5.59+1
March	5.58—0
May	5.62+1
July	5.65—0
October	5.71—1
November	5.71—1

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 7

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	3.82
Fine (good staple)	3.97
Superfine (good staple)	4.12
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	3.97
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.12
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.27
BENGAL—	
Good	3.46
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.71

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 7

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93 5/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£101 3/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101 1/4
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£111 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£110 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£83 1/2
National Bank of India	£42
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec 7

Bank bills 3 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 7

T T London on:—

New York	4.99.97
Paris	147.07
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.98 3/16
Brussels	29.40 1/4
Milan	95.02
Berne	21.60 1/2
Prague	142.25

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec 7

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
December sellers	£12-10-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
December sellers	£14-17-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
December sellers	£14-17-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
Dec Jan sellers	£13-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Dec Jan sellers	£14-0-0

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec 7

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	
Jan Feb sellers	40/6
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels	
December sellers	45/6
Wheat South Australian parcels	
December sellers	38/3

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 160/8 for Broach A./M. delivery and under scattered buying prices improved to Rs. 160/12. There was limited business and local operators are awaiting the Bureau report which is due to-night.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market ruled quiet but steady with Broach quoted at Rs. 161. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	161	0	0
Brtach J/A	163	12	0
Oomra D/J	144	8	0
Oomra March	145	0	0
Oomra D/J	145	8	0
Bengal D/J	126	4	0
Bengal March	126	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

	Ex. Spr-fine	Sup. Fine	FG.	Good.
M. G. Bengal U. P.	136	133	130	127
M. G. Punjab	136	133	130	127
M. G. Oomra No. 3	157	154	151	148
M. G. C. P. No. 1	168	165	162	159
M. G. C. P. No. 2	162	159	156	153

Ready Cotton Quotations

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Fine	132/34	
C. P. 1	159/61	+13
C. P. 2	155/56	+9
Arvi	156/57	+9
Berar	151/52	+4
Khandesh	140/42	— 4
Punjab 4 F.	179/81	+15/17
Punjab 289 F.	226/31	+65/88
Sindh 4 F.	177/79	+15/17
Sindh N. T.	211/13	—50/52
Manza	264/66	

Indian Cotton Figures

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st September

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	21	912
Central India	39	223
Barsi and Nagar	...	3,000
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	522
Berar	310	10,075
Central Provinces	126	1,348
Total Oomras	496	16,134
Dholera	...	2,011
N.-W. Provinces	3	1,180
Rajputana	3	95
Sind-Punjab	5,521	84,171
Broach	...	1,406
Coompta . Dharwar	50	6,713
Westerns-Northerns	...	804
Cocoanada	...	12
Tinnevelly and Combodia	...	809
American	...	3,659
Egyptian, African and Sudan	48	102,037
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	370
Total	6,121	219,461

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 2nd December.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	252	46,241
Japan & China	300	59,251
Coast Ports	12	19,839
Up-country by Rail		93,221
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8,101
Total	564	226.653

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 7-12-37	5179000	4725000
Receipts Yesterday 7-12-37	37000	27000
Exports to date 7-12-37	2792000	2541000
Stock at Ports 3-12-37	3269000	3010000
Stock Interior Towns 3-12-37	2543000	2365000
Stock Liverpool 3-12-37	964000	832000
Visible Supply 3-12-37	7452000	6809000
Quantity in sight 3-12-37	9132000	8734000
Quantity out of sight 3-12-37	4561000	5177000

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Dec 8

February	53.50
March	48.70

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec 8

December	234.90—100
February	225.00
April	228.10—150
June	232.80—100

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 5/6th December	6,586
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	213,340
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	314,666
Decrease	101,326

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: January 153 March 156 May 158 July 160 October 161 at cross rate 4.99 13/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 160/4 Liverpool May 1938 4.57 Rs. 38 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 163/4 Liverpool July 4.60 Rs. 37 1/8 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 160/8 New York May 7.93 Rs. 16 at cross rate 4.99 13/1

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 163/4 New York July 7.97 Rs. 14 1/8 at cross rate 4.99 13/16

Alexandria Cotton

SAKELS—	
January	14.16—8
May	13.78—11
ASHMOUNI—	
December	9.63—2
February	9.64—4
April	9.69—2
June	9.73—3
GIZA—	
January	11.61—5
May	11.77—8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Yesterday London Gold prices declined 2d. at £6/19/9. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.07. Dollar Sterling Cross rate was 4.99-13/16. London Silver prices improved 1/16d. to 18-1/2d. for spot while forward quotation was unchanged at 18 3/16d. India sold while speculators bought and sold Bears covered. Business was small. Later on the market was steady. India was a buyer at 1/8th over the fixed rate but there were no sellers. Later on India was paying 3/8d. over the fixed rate but sellers were reserved. New York Silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents while Montreal futures closed at a rise of 270 points to a decline of 195 points for the current month. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 1/4.

The local market was again erratic. Silver prices advanced to Rs. 48 when renewed selling appeared and prices declined to Rs. 47/8 where the market steadied. Gold was quietly steady.

GOLD

Ready	34	7	6
Magsar	34	8	0
Posh	34	8	3

SILVER

Ready	47	7	0
Magsar	47	8	0
Posh	47	9	6

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 7

Spot	18 1/2
Forward	18 3/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 7

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-9

Monstreal Silver

Montreal, Dec 7

December	41.80—1.95
March	43.70+2.70
May	43.70+2.70

Bombay Metals

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£40-2-6
Standard Copper 3 months	£40-5-0
Electrolytic Copper	£46-0-0

BOMBAY MARKET QUOTATIONS

Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 40
Copper Sheets	Rs. 44
Tone Steady.	

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGE LTD.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Yarn No.	Dec. Rs.	Feb. Rs.	April. Rs.
10-1/2S.	134	130	128
20-1/2S.	164	162	161

LONDON METALS

London, Dec 7

Copper	£40	5	0
Lead	£16	6	3
Spelter	£15	16	3
Tin	£194	10	0

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Dec. 8.

Yesterday foreign markets were easy on increased selling influenced by favourable Argentine crop advices. The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate business and quotations were as under:—

Linseed May	7	11	0
Wheat Jan.	5	3	0
Wheat May	4	15	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

LONDON, December 7.

Jan. £11-15.

Groundnuts And Seeds

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	31	4	0
Highest	31	8	0
Lowest	31	1	0
Closing	31	5	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	35	5	0
Highest	35	15	0
Lowest	35	1	0
Closing	35	11	0
Cottonseed Jan.—			
Opening	20	0	0
Highest	20	0	0
Lowest	19	12	0
Closing	19	13	6

Wheat Liverpool

LIVERPOOL, December 7.

Dec. 92-7/8d.
Mar. 91-3/8d.
May 91-1/2d.

Chicago Wheat

CHICAGO, December 7.

Dec. $0.95 3/4
May $0.93 1/8
July $0.86 3/4

LONDON SUGAR

London, Dec 7

March sh. 6 2 1/2d

New York Sugar

NEW YORK, December 7.

Mar. 2.33 —2.
May 2.34 —2.
July 2.35 —8.
Sept. 2.35 —3

Produce Receipts

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

Wheat	7,162 Cwts.
Linseed	569 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	214 ,,
Gingellyseed	193 ,,
Poppyseed	5 ,,
Groundnuts	13,042 ,,
Castorseed	93 ,,
Rice	13,896 ,,
Myrabollams	2,479 ,,
Cottonseed	7,915 ,,
Mowraseed	67 ,,
Gram	741 ,,
Joowar	739 ,,
Barley	1,054 ,,
Cajras	1,682 ,,
Indian Sugar	8 ,,

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, December 8

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52	100/6	
3 per cent	1951/54	102/8	
4 per cent	1947	103/10	
6 per cent	U P Bonds	97	
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash	98/11	
3 1/2 per cent	1947/50 Loan	106/	
4 per cent	1943 Bonds	108/4	
5 per cent	1960/70	113/11	
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60	119/8	
5 per cent	1939/44	104/14	
6 per cent	1940/43	107/14	
5 per cent	1945/50 Loan	102/9	

TAX FREES

per cent	1953/63	112/4
per cent	1955	123
5 per cent	1945/55	120/12
3 1/2 per cent	1939 Mysore	

CORPORATION DEBEN..

per cent	B P T	1974 110
4 per cent	M Deb	1974 109
5 per cent	M Deb	1949 118/8
5 per cent	1954	131/8
6 per cent	K P T	1956 131/8

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, December 8

B. C. RATES—

T. T. D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying	3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 266 1/8
Bank's buying	T T 264

PARIS—

Bank's selling	T T 1,100
Bank's buying	T T 1,120

JAPAN—

Bank selling	T T 77 1/2
Banks buying	T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 83 5/8

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling	D D 79 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling	D D 156 1/8

BERLIN—

Bank's selling	D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York London 4.99.81 7th instant
Japan London 1/2 8th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 8th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 8th instant
Java London 8.96 8th instant
London Paris 147.07 7th instant
London Belgium 29.40 1/4 7th instant
London Switzerland 21.60 1/2 7th instant
London Berlin 12.40 1/4 7th instant
London Stockholm 19.40 7th instant
London New York 4.99.97 7th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 1/4 7th instant
London Italy 95.02 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £6-19-11 6th instant
Gold £6-19-9 7th instant
Silver London Ready 18 7/16 6th instant
Silver London Ready 18 1/2 7th instant
Silver London Forward 18 3/16 6th instant
Silver London Forward 18 3/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant
London discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 3 months 15/16 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 6th instant
London discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 7th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Dec 7

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103
4 per cent 1948/53	107
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114 3/4
5 per cent 1942/47	109 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	101 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 7/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	48/9 easy

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec

Linseed oil naked London per cwt December sellers	27
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Jan April sellers	27/1 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 7/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec 7

Fair Rio coffee No. 7 quality	8 1/4

SHARES DELIVERED

Out of a total of 72116 shares for delivery in Moorat settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	19855
Andhra	169
Alcock	650
Belapur	2380
Bombay Burma	1424
Bombay Steamer	1941
Bom. Telephone	1410
Century	1703
Colaba	2060
Dyeing	1625
Gokak	1845
Indian Bleaching	424
Kohinoor	1128
Mysore	424
New Great	1185
Nagpur	1454
Phoenix	15
Premier Construction	2330
Shivrajpur	4300
Swadeshi	623
Simplex	3655
Tata Steel Ord.	18640
Tata Steel Def.	1746
Tata Hydro	1695
Tata Power	1103
Tram	4585

Short Covering In Steel Shares

RESTRICTED BUSINESS IN COTTON MILL ISSUES

Narrow Price Movement

BOMBAY: December 8.

Following a rise of dollars two in U. S. Steel shares, the local market ruled steady to-day as expected. There was scattered short covering which, in the absence of any selling pressure caused prices record moderate improvement.

There was little fresh buying as the confidence is impaired and the next settlement is feared to face some serious consequences. The market was open for one hour only and the turnover was moderate.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 965 and after declining to Rs. 962 advanced to Rs. 971. Century shares were steady at Rs. 242 and Central Indias changed hands at Rs. 267. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 345 and Simplex shares were done at Rs. 98.

Associated Cements were steady at Rs. 141-4 and Hydros improved to Rs. 150-10. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,417.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,215 and after declining to Rs. 1,210 advanced to Rs. 1,240, when there appeared selling and prices eased off to Rs. 1,225, but again rallied to Rs. 1,240 and closed at Rs. 1,230. Ordinary shares fluctuated between Rs. 279 and Rs. 272 and closed at Rs. 273. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 670 and closed at Rs. 681.

TEXTILE SHARES.

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

100 Anm. Advance (Rs. 6)	360 0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	971 4
100 CENTURY	242 8
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	267 8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	238 2
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110 0
250 David	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	410 0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6-6
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	136 4
166 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	200 0
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1 720 0
100 Indore	71 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	123 2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	345 10
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	572 8
250 Madras United	35 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1255 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120 0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	290 0
100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1)	42 8
100 Phoenix (nil)	293 0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1.950 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	98 2
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	257 8
100 Swan	105 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	915 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	117 0
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	20 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,570 0
125-500 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	388 12
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	141 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 5)	148 4
5 Union (As. 4)	5-9-0

CEMENTS

100 ASSOCIATED	41 8

INSURANCE.

100-500 Empire (Rs. 1[illegible])	170 0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15-6-0
20 Mercantile	55 0
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40 8
200 Oriental (125)	4,400 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7 8

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahm. Old	135 0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1510 0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 2

TRAM

(Rs. 2-8)	120 15
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165 0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14 0
100 Karachi (4)	230 0
50 Poona (4)	212 8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	195 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	150 10

TATA POWER

(Rs. 37-8)	1417 8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahmedabad Prantij	946 4
100 C. Province	97 8
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	97 8
100 Mandra Bhon	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	100 0
500 Tapti Valley	761 4

MININGS.

9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7 14
8sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2 6
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	32 12
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	53 8

TATA STEEL DFD.

(Rs. 36-3-6)	1230 0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	273 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	307 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	178 12
200-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 13-12)	855 0
250 Bombay Steam (13-12)	253 12
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12)	681 4
50 D County (Rs 8)	232 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4-0-9
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	95 0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	143 12
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	49 8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527 8
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	450 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	723 12

[illegible]ON

(Rs. 2-15)	81 8
15 Scindia	22 8
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29 8

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	235 0
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	72 8
5 p.c Central India (T.F.)	537 8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108 0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103 0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	150 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1541 4
3 1/2 p.c Tata Steel	102 8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 0
5 p.c Tramway	703 12

DEBENTURES

3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Dec 8

Bombay Dyeing (967/8) 965 962 971 967 971
Century (242/8) 241 246 243 242
Central India (265) 266 265 268 267
Kohinoor (342/8) 341 342 341 345/10
New Great (290) 292 290/10
Simplex (96/14) 98 97 98
Swadeshi (258/12) 257 258
Associated Cement (140/4) 140 141/8
Tata Hydro (148/12) 148/12 150/10
Tata Power (1417/8) 1417 1420 1415 1420 1417
Tram (118/12) 120/15
T Steel Defd (1210) 1215 1210 1240 1225 1232 1227 1240 1217 1230
T Steel Ord (272) 275 279 274 277 274 272 273
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (163) 163/8 163 165
Bellapur (177/8) 177 178
B Steam (252/8) 252 253
B Burma (676/4) 670 678 677 680 681

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars.

Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	37
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	25
Electric Power and Light	14
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	26
United Corporation	4
American Tel and Tel	150 1/4
Western Unio Tel	26 1/4
Erie Railway	8
New York Central Railway	19 2/4
U S Rubber	28
Int Tel and Tel	29
H Hershey Corp Class A	26
Bethelehem Steel	56
Crucible Steel	33
Republic Steel	19
United S Stee	58 1/4
Amr Car Foundry	27
Youngstown Sheet	42
Anaconda Copper Mining	32 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	43 1/2
General Motors	36 1/4
General Electric	44
Union Carbide	73 1/2
Socony Oil	15 1/2
St Oil of N J Oil	45
National Dairy	15
Celanese	17
Chase Bank	30
National City Bank	27 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	440
Firestone Rubber	21
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Pfd	85

While business decline appears to be flattening out and more friendly approaches between Government and industry continue, market should hold its improved rallying possibilities. Market closed strong constructive news expected turnover 970,000 shares. Amr. Celanese have passed over dividend

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec 7

Broach A/M 1938 opening 161 1/2 highest 161 1/2 lowest 161 closing 161 1/8
Broach J/A opening 164 highest 164 lowest 163 1/ closing 164 1/8
Oomra D/J opening 144 1/2 highest 144 3/4 lowest 144 1/4 closing 144 3/4
Oomra March opening 145 1/4 highest 145 1/2 lowest 145 1/4 closing 145 1/2
Oomra May opening 146 highest 146 lowest 145 3/4 closing 145 3/4
Bengal D/J opening 125 1/4 highest 125 1/ lowest 125 1/4 closing 125 1/4
Bengal March opening 126 1/4 highest 126 1/2 lowest 126 1/4 closing 126 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-1-37) Rs. 4 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 13 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach July August (30-6-38) Rs. 2[illegible]

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 7th December 1937. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,46,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-0 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-9 allotted approximately 86 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 0-12-11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 14th December 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 17th December 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 3rd December 1937, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,13,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India:

6 [illegible]ndhra Valley	
4 p.c Bom. Telephone	52 8
p.c Sholapur	83 12
Tata Hydro	109 6

Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1937.

Planned Economy Needed For Assam

Jawahar Sums Up Impression Of Tour In Letter To A.P.C.C.

GAUHATI: December 8.

In the course of a letter to the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sums up the impressions of his Assam tour, bringing the major problems of the Province under three heads, namely: Opium evil: Sylhet separation and the Line system of irrigation.

Pandit Nehru criticised the opium policy of the Assam Government and said that, the use of opium must be discontinued, except for medicinal reasons and urged that in no case opium should be allowed to be substituted by drink.

As regards the Sylhet question Pandit Nehru held that Sylhet linguistically belonged to Bengal and Sylhet people should welcome the amalgamation of their province with Bengal. This, he added, was also desirable from the point of view of economy.

Continuing Panditji opined that Congress policy favoured self-determination. The question of immigration, however, was complicated but he expressed the opinion that the desire of the Assamese not to be overwhelmed by non-Assamese and preserve their language and culture was perfectly legitimate.

Assam's vacant land, he concluded, gave scope for planned economy and development. To allow this to develop in a haphazard way by immigrants would be a folly, as it simply would create new problems. Government should experiment with planned agricultural area, but he doubted whether the present State had wisdom and capacity to think and act on those lines.—United Press.

NO SWARAJ THROUGH MAGIC

Jawaharlal's Appeal At Sylhet Public Meeting

SYLHET, December 7.

"What is important to-day is not local problems so much as a problem for India as a whole. Think in terms of India and, to some extent, in terms of the world. When a house is on fire, our first duty is to concentrate our efforts to extinguish it. The fire of hunger has broken out in India to-day and I wonder how people in our country can dissipate their energies over petty problems in face of that danger. I have no patience with persons who quarrel over petty disputes, utterly disregarding the solution of big problems first," said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing a huge gathering of 25,000 people assembled at Sylhet yesterday.

Continuing Panditji confessed the feeling of embarrassment at the language of excessive praise on him in which addresses presented to him were couched. "These show," said Panditji, "that people expect magic things from me. I am afraid there is nothing like magic in this world, otherwise Swaraj would have been attained long ago. On the other hand, you have to try hard and work incessantly for the fulfilment of our ideal in view. It may be right to show affection for individual, but in India it is dangerous to exalt an individual too much. We have had too long a list of persons sitting not only in exalted positions, but on the shoulders of humanity. We want now the forgotten and downtrodden men to come up in their turn"—United Press.

UNIQUE OVATION FOR JAWAHAR IN ASSAM

Hill Tribes' Tribute To "Great King"

(From Our Correspondent.)

TEZPUR (By Mail).

No all India leader, except Mahatma Gandhi received such ovation of the indigenous Assamese people which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru receives to-day in Assam, the most backward of the provinces of India.

At Tezpur addressing the vast public meeting he said that he had heard some complaint from here that All-India leaders did not care to come over to Assam on Congress work and it was much deplored. He said that although there was truth in that complaint, the leaders could not frequently traverse the hills and dales of Assam due to more important work in other parts of the country and partly due to the fact that Assam is a frontier tract.

HILL TRIBES' TRIBUTE

Not only the politically forward plains people such as the Assamese, Bengalis, Hindusthanis and others paid him the ovation, but, strange to note, even hill tribes from surrounding hills came down in numbers to see and hear the "Great King" of the Assamese (Assamiar Dangar Raja).

There are a number of tracts in Assam where there has never been any political enlightenment, but the people require the messages of Swaraj for the emancipation of their future liberty from the existing slavery, and with the intention of getting the message of Swadeshi preached by the head of the Indian National Congress, the Assam Chamber of Commerce has wired to-day to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Jorhat address to make early arrangements to come over to Shillong during or after his Assam tour.

AHRAR LEADER ARRESTED

Sequel To Alleged Seditious Speech At Lahore

SIALKOT, Dec. 7.

Sahibzada Faizulhassan, an Ahrar leader was arrested to-day at a village in Sialkot District in pursuance of warrants issued by the Lahore Court in connection with an alleged seditious speech delivered by him at Lahore.

He was produced before the Additional District Magistrate, who has transferred him to Lahore to stand his trial.—A. P.

WOMAN EX-M.L.A. COMMITS SUICIDE

Mental Derangement Caused By Protracted Illness

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8

Srimati Sharmada Tyagi, until recently member of the U. P. Assembly and wife of Mr. Mahabir Tyagi, Congress leader of Dehra dun, committed suicide last night at the residence of Pandit Indra, President of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee where she was staying.

It is learnt that she committed suicide in a fit of mental derangement caused by protracted illness. Police has registered a case under Section 309.—United Press.

Congress Ministers Have Given Relief To Peasants,

SYLHET Dec. 7.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, arrived at Sunamganj this afternoon and was received by a large gathering. He received addresses from the Municipal Committee and the Marwari Samitee.

Addressing a public meeting Pt. Nehru said that Congress Ministries had given relief to peasants in seven Provinces in India. Swaraj would be neither a Hindu Raj nor a Muslim Raj: it would be for Hindus and Muslims alike.

OFFICIALS CONSULT JAWAHAR.

The Congress President later visited some other villages before he reached Sylhet. Mr. Dennehy, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, Executive Engineer, and two European ladies interviewed Pandit Nehru at Sylhet and discussed with him the possibilities of Cottage Industries in Assam.—A.P.

'C. R.' As State Guest

Call To Madras Premier Not To Accept Mysore Govt.'s Invitation

(From Our Correspondent)

MYSORE, Dec. 7.

The bail application of Mr. Ranga Ramaiya, Congress leader, arrested last week for alleged sedition was refused to-day by the City Magistrate. The case was adjourned to the 17th instant.

A.I.C.C. MEMBER JAILED.

Mr. N. N. Chandur, A.I.C.C. member was sentenced to-day by the City Magistrate under securities section for three months simple imprisonment.

DISMISSED FOR ADDRESSING CONGRESS MEETING.

"We want men to make sugar and not men, who are for political agitation" with this remark Mr. Penning, Manager Mysore Sugar Company at Mandya, is reported to have dismissed Mr. Srinivasarao lime-tank operator in the factory.

Mr. Srinivasarao is reported to have addressed a Congress meeting, which was the cause of his dismissal.

"C. R." SHOULD REFUSE INVITATION

At a mommoth public meeting last night resolutions requesting Mr. C. Rajagopalachai, Madras Premier, not to accept the Mysore Government's invitation to stay as State guest during the ensuing visit here was passed.

SPECIAL FACILITY FOR RELEASED DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8.

It is understood that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, has, as a special case, permitted enrolment as primary Congress members of detenus and political prisoners, who were released after September 30, which was the last date for preparation of Congress electoral roll in Bengal.

Such detenus and political prisoners as get themselves enrolled as primary Congress members have also been permitted by the Congress President to participate in the election of delegates to Haripur session of the Indian National Congress.—A.P.

"AGE OF MIRACLES NOT YET OVER"

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 8.

Commenting on Lord Lothian's visit to India "Maharashtra" refers to the slogen of "Lothian Go Back" that greeted him only five years back and says that while the "at home" arranged by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and attended by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to receive him is the greatest miracle of year, it is only a prelude to several more to follow. The culminating episode in the chain of miracles will be the Lothian-Bhulabhai meeting in New Delhi as first Federal Viceroy and first Federal Premier respectively after the inauguration of the Federal constitution.

PATRIOTIC SERVICE FOR YOUTHS

Nariman Inaugurates Students' Union At Nasik

(From A Correspondent)

NASIK, (By Mail).

Mr. K. F. Nariman visited Nasik in response to an invitation from Nasik Students' Union to perform its inauguration ceremony on Sunday last. The ceremony was performed in the Theatre which was packed to overflowing. After the Secretary read the report, Mr. Dalvee the President made an introductory speech, saying that Mr. Nariman was connected with the youth movements in India for years past and was responsible for starting youth activities in Bombay Presidency and throughout the country.

Mr. Nariman said he was really glad to be associated with the student and youth activity as he remembered that his first activities in the country started with the youth and student movements. As had happened in most of the countries in the East and the West, youth movements and activities were more important for the political, economic and social progress of the country than mere deliberative conferences and organisations of elders. He appealed to students to remember that the aim and object of Education was not mere academical attainments and passing of examinations, nor was the mission of life only to earn a decent livelihood or lead a comfortable life. They were not to be mere money-making machines turned out from the academical factories called 'universities' There was a higher objective of education and nobler mission of life. Particularly, in a slave country like India higher objectives and nobler missions are wanted and that is service of humanity and national patriotic service to our country.

It was deplorable to find educated youths who may be considered brilliant careers as far as academical attainments go but really wanting in what is more important for useful citizenship, moral stamina and courage of conviction. Despicable duplicity and cowardly hyprocrisy very often go with University Diplomas and Degrees. The so-called education without national and moral character, without courage of one's own conviction, with selfish and slave mentality is more dangerous and mischievous than rank illiteracy and ignorance. Therefore he appealed to the students first and foremost to develop that moral stamina so as to possess moral courage to stand by their own honest convictions regardless of consequences, no matter even if they are wiped out in that rugged but straight pursuit.

Arrest Of Socialists And Labour Leaders

C. S. Executive Sees No Change Of Policy In Release Of Detenus & Politicals

CALCUTTA, Dec. 7.

Indignation at the arrest of Socialists and Labour leaders in the Punjab and the United Provinces was expressed at a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party this evening, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, presiding.

U. P. ORDERS.

The meeting characterised the action of the Government of the latter province in promulgating orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. in Cawnpore and restricting the movements of leaders in the mill area while the strike was going on, as militating against the Congress Election Manifesto.

The meeting therefore, urged the Congress Ministry in the United Provinces to withdraw such orders immediately.

RELEASE OF DETENUS.

On the question of release of Bengal detenus the meeting held the view that the Bengal Government had not changed its attitude regarding the policy of detention without trial, and expressed the view that the release of 1,100 detenus did not at all meet the public demand for the wholesale and immediate release of detenus and political prisoners and the withdrawal of repressive laws. It urged the public to continue the agitation against the Government's present policy in this respect.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE.

The meeting also criticised the attitude of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel towards the struggle of the working-classes as was alleged to have been expressed by him in a statement on the Ahmedabad strike and pointed out that the National Congress was pledged to support all the legitimate struggles of the working classes.—A.P.

VIZAG. SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Nariman To Open It On December 30.

BOMBAY, Dec. 7.

A correspondent wires from Vizagapatam as follows:—

The seventh annual Swadeshi Exhibition, Vizagapatam, announce that the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, Minister for Industries, has consented to preside over the opening ceremony of the Exhibition on 30th December and Mr. K. F. Nariman of Bombay will open it.

The Exhibition will be arranged in separate sections namely, Khadi, art and handicraft, cottage industries and demonstrations of general Swadeshi goods.

The Committee will award special prizes and certificates of distinction to the best specimens in each section.

MUSIC COMPETITION.

A music competition, vocal and instrumental among amateur lady musicians in Andhra districts will be held. Mrs. Rukmani Lakshmipathi deputy speaker of the Madras Assembly has consented to preside.—A.P.

Hindi National Weekly

PATNA, Dec. 6.

A Hindi national weekly to be called "Swadhin Bharat" will be published from Arrah under the editorship of Babu Ramayan Prasad, M. L. A. (Central).

The first issue will come out on December 24, when the session of the 15th Bihar Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan commences in Arrah.—United Press.

Monstrous Creation

Dr. Pattabhi Exposes Handicaps Of Federal Scheme

MADRAS, December 7

"Federation is a monstrous creation. It is a fraudulent scheme. It is like a cart drawn by a high-bred bullock and a buffalo. The would-be representatives of the Federal Legislature from the States are not going to be representatives of the States' subjects but of the autocratic rulers, who will act as an anchor to the progressive representative of British Indian Members. By the Federation British commerce has been made safe for 100 years to come. Nation-wide resentment to the inauguration of such a Federation should be fostered."

Thus declared Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the States' People's Conference, addressing a huge gathering at Congress House to-day.

IN BRITAIN'S INTEREST

Referring to the safeguards in the new Constitution Dr. Pattabhi said:—

"The clause safeguards in India's interests inserted in the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in the section dealing with India's future Constitution has now been whittled down to 'safeguards in England's interests.' Very wide power has been given to the Governor-General and the whole scheme has been designed to deprive the Indian people of what little they have."

APPEAL TO STATES' PEOPLE

Concluding Dr. Pattabhi referred at length to the autocracy rampant in the native States and put forth a powerful plea to the States' subjects to present a united front and merge themselves in the Congress, the only national organisation in the country and combat the introduction of the Federation.—United Press.

KALYAN CONGRESS & CIVIC ELECTIONS

KALYAN, Tuesday.

The Secretary, City Congress Committee, writes:

The adjourned general meeting of the members of the City Congress Committee of Kalyan held on 4th December, elected a Municipal Parliamentary Board, provided the elected members of the Board signed the pledge suggested by the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and fulfilled the required conditions necessary for a member of such a Board.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — "THE BLACK"

AT A CERTAIN JAIL---IN LONDON----
WHAT'S HAPPENED? HAS WADE RETURNED YET?
COME ALONG AN' NEVER MIND TH' TALK---YOU'RE GOIN' BEFORE THE JUDGE!
JAMES MORLAKE, OTHERWISE KNOWN AS "THE BLACK," YOU ARE ON TRIAL FOR ATTEMPTED BURGLARY--BUT SINCE THE COMPLAINING WITNESSES CANNOT BE FOUND, THIS COURT---
NO NEED FOR WITNESSES, YOUR HONOR--- I PLEAD GUILTY!
HARUMP!--ER---THIS IS MOST IRREGULAR--
WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?--I ADMIT BREAKING INTO ALL THOSE BANKS---I AM PREPARED TO GO TO JAIL!
JUST A MOMENT, YOUR HONOR--HERE ARE THE WITNESSES!
11-4
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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